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FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA.

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Western Purebred Cattle Interests.

There is every indication that the auction sale of pure-bred cattle to be held at Calgary on the 15th May next, will totally eclipse the last sale in every direction, and the phenomenal success this undertaking has met with must be a source of gratification, not alone to those directly interested, but to every breeder in the West. It is significant that the entries for the Ontario sales, which came off recently, reached about the same number as last year, while the Territorial entries for the forthcoming sale, under the auspices of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, have increased by about two hundred per cent. The secretary has received up to date no less than 150 entries of bulls and about 50 of cows. The bulk of the entries are for Shorthorns and Herefords, a whole car load of the latter coming from Mossom Boyd's herd at Prince Albert, but the Aberdeen Angus and Ayrshire breeds will also be creditably represented.

The reason for the popularity of the annual sale principle in the West is not far to seek. We have at our front doors the finest market in the world for improved cattle and the ranchers are all prosperous enough to pay satisfactory prices for bulls of good breeding and individuality. But the trouble has been in the past that the pure-bred stock breeders are all living far apart and very few of them are breeding on a large enough scale to make full carload shipments. The newly formed Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association is now doing for the individual breeder what he is unable to do for himself. Its prestige as an organized body secures the best freight rates that can be obtained. It is able to gather full carload lots of cattle along the various lines and to obtain Government assistance with a view to working out its farsighted and popular policy of free transportation of all stock for seller and purchaser alike. The result is a most considerable saving all around.

The work of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association is one which ought to commend itself to every farmer and stockman in the West. It has been largely instrumental in popularising "western bred" bulls. The sale of last year, which took place while the Western Stock Growers were in session at Calgary, was a splendid advertisement of the capabilities of local breeders, and doubtless the fact, which will be prominently brought out at the next sale, that not alone can the West produce the quality, but also the numbers, will increase the tendency on the part of stockmen to pay a premium for bulls bred west of Lake Superior, which can be relied on to give satisfaction in serving cows successfully from the time they arrive at their destination, and thus to overcome as far

as possible the inevitable disappointment in respect to the first calf crop, which is now regarded as a foregone conclusion where Ontario bulls have to be used before acclimatisation.

It is surprising to find that there are over two hundred and fifty breeders of pure-bred cattle in the Territories and probably almost as many in Manitoba. While we must always go to Ontario or the old country for our stock bulls, there can be no reasonable doubt that the ranche trade, amounting at present to some 2,000 bulls annually, should and could be supplied by the West. Four hundred breeders producing five bulls each every season would do it and we are apparently within measurable distance of attaining this goal. The pure-bred cattle business of the Territories is being pushed by the local Govern-

downwards) they had been compelled to accept from neighbors, when they were lucky enough to obtain a purchaser at all. An extensive Hereford breeder at Prince Albert even went as far every year as to dispose of all his bulls in Texas! Now they are going to Calgary, where fair prices and no risk are assured, and valuable home-bred sires are thus retained in the country.

The problem confronting Manitoba breeders appears on the surface to be equally urgent and probably not susceptible to the same remedy as fitted the case in the Territories. The local market is insignificant and we must look to the rancher in the Territories to relieve the situation and take the surplus. It is important to impress those men with the good points and superiority of Manitoba bred bulls over

English Hackney Show.

This show was held at London in the first week of March. The principal feature was the high honors still being won by the Danegelt family. Sir Walter Gilbey's Royal Danegelt got the supreme championship of the breed, his son, Bonny Danegelt, being reserve. Royal Danegelt was supreme Champion in 1898 and reserve for six other shows, a fair share of honors for one horse. The junior championship for stallions was won by Danegelt Royal. His 3-year-old filly, Merry Dorothy, by Royal Danegelt, was also first. Another leading winner was Sir Gilbert Greenall. In aged stallions he had first for Clifton 3rd, and also for his mare, Gold Harp. He had also championships for both stallion and mare in the pony



BARN ON THE FARM OF G. SHERRIFF, LUMSDEN, ASSA.

ment and the associations systematically, consistently and energetically, but much remains to be done in the Province of Manitoba. The manner in which the unanimous request of a number of influential stock associations, for the appointment of a joint permanent secretary and Live Stock Commissioner, was ignored by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, does not look encouraging. In the absence of vigorous assistance from the Provincial Government local breeders must put their heads together and solve the question unaided.

The solution of the difficulty in the Territories has been found in the annual sale institution carried out upon the basis decided on by the association. Prior to the inauguration of this enterprise in the West, breeders living in isolated parts of the country had in many cases gone out of business owing to sheer disgust with the ridiculous prices (ranging from \$50 per head

the Ontario article. The aim should not be to advertise the bulls or cows bred by Tom, Dick or Harry, but to bring the "Manitoba" feature prominently before the rancher's mind. There is work to be done here and precisely of the kind the Manitoba association was organized to take up. Ontario has been unloading its misfits on the West long enough at double prices, it is high time western breeders dealt seriously with this matter and initiate an educational campaign designed to preserve the local market to the western breeders. We are compelled to contribute towards the advancement of the manufacturing interests of Eastern Canada, and it may be quite proper that, as Canadian citizens, we should do so with good grace, but when it comes to sacrificing a local market for a product of the farm or ranche to aggressive eastern competitors, it is time we call a halt and enter the lists in earnest with a view to keeping our own.

classes. Another winner was C. E. Galbraith, who had second for 2-year-old colt and first for a mare, Rosarene, in one class, also for mare, Rosadora, in another. The same pair were champion and reserve of the female classes.

A Great Galloway Sale.

The annual show and sale of Galloways at Castle Douglas was held on March 13th. About 50 of the leading herds in the west of Scotland were represented and there was a great turnout of buyers from Ireland, where this breed is a great favorite on account of its suitability for the wet climate of western Ireland. But this class of buyers are not fanciers, and good young bulls sold at \$100 to \$280. The number shown was also against high prices and the tail end of the lot were sold at from \$50 to \$75.

Galloways and Their Friends.

By a Galloway Man.

The Galloway breed of cattle are perhaps the oldest of the pure-bred breeds of modern cattle and with the exception of the Herfords have remained strictly a purer breed than any of the others. It is no disparagement of the Shorthorn and Polled Angus to say that it was by a judicious blending of blood that the present high standard of excellence in these popular breeds was attained, and probably, had the Galloway breeders of any earlier day been more alive to the improvement of their herds, we would have to-day a type of Galloway in larger numbers similar to that which the present breeders are presenting as the highest standard. In the days before herd books fixed the limits of pedigree, it was possible to combine the best of every breed till a standard was reached, but the conservatism of the Galloway men kept them true to the black stock which their fathers had depended on to pay their rents, and when the herd book rules were established they had to improve from within their own lines.

While this may have been a drawback in some respects it was an advantage in this—that no breed of cattle has to-day the propensity to stamp its characteristics on another breed that is possessed by the Galloway. Cross how you will with a Galloway bull, on horned cows or vice versa, the produce is to all appearances a Galloway. The impetus given of late years to pure-bred stock has caused the Galloway breeders to look to their laurels and by careful selection a smooth, level, flesh-carrying animal has been evolved. At the last international show at Chicago no finer ring was presented than that of the old Galloway bulls, where the veteran champions, Scottish Standard, Druid of Castlemilk, McDougal of Tarbreoch, and Cedric IV. lined up for the honors of the breed. Such a quartette of long, deep, level, flesh carriers was never before seen in a prize ring. In the cow class the mossy-coated, low-set, gentle-eyed females made an equally attractive picture.

On this side of the water there are perhaps more lovers of the shaggy blacks than even in the old land, but it is satisfactory to know that the old fanciers, like the Duke of Buccleuch, the Countess of Carlisle, the Earl of Antrim, Sir Robert Jardine, of Castle-milk, Messrs. Biggar, of Dalbeattie, Shennan, of Balig, Cunningham, of Tarbreoch, and all the old names familiar to Galloway men, are still not only staying with the breed, but improving their herds.

Honors for the West.

At the recent closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College, Temperance St., Toronto, Ont., the gold medal for general proficiency in the graduating class, given by the Ontario Veterinary Association, was won by a Manitoba man—R. M. Nyblett, Strathclair. Special honors were also taken by J. M. Dand, Deloraine. Other graduates from the west are J. P. Molloy, Rosser; L. D. Swenerton, Carberry, and F. V. Perry, Regina, Assa. Mayor Howland, in a short address, gave great credit to Dr. Andrew Smith, not only for founding the college, but for the successful way he has maintained it for so many years. Two of the members of this year's graduating class have seen service in South Africa, and three more will proceed there shortly. The graduating class came from nearly every province in Canada, Newfoundland, and from many of the States to the south of us—as far south as New Jersey and as far west as Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.

Seventeen race horses and promising colts were burned in a stable at Detroit recently. They were valued at about \$30,000.

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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bull, 14 months old. E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man. tf

B Flat Clarinet—15 keys, almost new, sale or exchange. Alva A. Stewart, De Clare, Man. 6-7

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For Sale—Spanish jackass, sure stock getter, coming four years old. Apply, J. M. Young, V.S., Rapid City, Man. 5-9

For Sale—Cleaned flax seed, \$1.75 a bushel, including new bags. I sold all my flax last year for seed. Apply L. Eilers, Emerson, Man. 7-8

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For Sale or Exchange—One dark red Shorthorn bull, registered, age five years. T. A. Porter, Carleton Place, Assa. 5-7

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For Sale—Three Shorthorn Heifers. Western Rye Grass, any quantity, four cents per pound, sacks extra. Write early, it's becoming popular. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-7

For Sale—12 good pure-bred Barred Rock hens, price \$1.00 each; pair silver Wyandottes \$2.50; two Wild Bronze Goshawks; Vegetable seeds, 4 packets, 15 cents. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man. 7

For Sale—One thoroughbred Scotch sable stud dog, pedigree, 4 years old, from prize-winners in the old country. Price \$25 or trade. Apply to L. L. Roberts, Russell P.O., Man. 6-7

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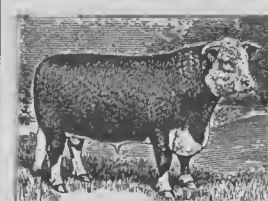
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For this reason we give below a report as given by the Maple Creek Signal of an address at Maple Creek by W. R. Stewart, president of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association. It was one of the stormiest days of the season but the attendance was a sympathetic and appreciative one and the points made by the speaker full of interest. There were other speakers present, for it was one of the institute meetings arranged for by the Territorial Government. Maple Creek, he considered a good section of the country for raising horses, and although it was farther from the market than Ontario, the facilities in the Territories for raising horses were the best in the Dominion. He advised the horsemen here to be more careful of their breeding and management if they expected to stay in the business. There was a carelessness in the manner of raising stock here, which should be left behind as soon as possible, and which to some extent arose from the happy-go-lucky ways of new settlers.

There was an abundance of grass here of a kind suitable to develop bone and muscle and render the horses hardy. There was an idea that we could breed up from the cayuse, but the day of the cayuse had gone. He advised breeding from the best mares and claimed that we cannot afford to pick up cayuses. It might be asked what can we do with scrubs? He pointed out that new immigrants required these animals to trot to town and do light work, and advised selling these scrubs to them. Get rid of them anyway, he had found it profitable to do so.

Select mares that are suitable for the purpose needed. Do not cross your mares. Do not use the same horse for all your mares, think over the matter and find a suitable horse for each mare. There are no selected horses here—only a conglomeration. He strongly advised using none but registered horses, but registration is not everything; see that the registered horse is exactly what you want, otherwise the registration does not amount to much.

A point to be remembered was the care of the stallion. When first obtained he is generally well cared for, but afterwards carelessness is the rule and he is somewhat neglected. Sometimes he is exercised, sometimes he is not, and it will not do to leave the exercise until breeding time. There are many horses who suffer in their reputation simply from want of exercise and reasonable attention.

Another piece of advice he tendered was to show your horses; if they are worth using they are worth showing, and competition is useful in bringing better stock into our midst.

We must do better than our southern rivals if we want to beat them on the market. We must halter-break and gentle the colt and keep him gentle in order to sell in the best market. Colts should be weaned in the fall and fed. Take him at eight months old, halter-break him, tie him up in the stable for ten days or so feed him a little grain or green oats for three months and so eliminate from the western horse the broncho element. They never forget it, they are three parts broken and always ready for market. A great many



STABLES OF PETER McDONALD, LAGGAN FARM, VIRDEN, MAN.

Iowa horses are not broken but they are gentle and fat and we all know that fat is gold.

Feed the heavy draft colt the first year. Remember that when markets are dull and prices are low that is the time to raise horses in order to be in the swim when high prices and a good demand arrive.

The lecturer added that all the horses which had been sent to South Africa, and stood the work best, were from the Northwest.

After speaking of the work of the Horse Breeders' Association and the Stock Growers' Association and benefits they had conferred on the stock grower, he thought that we failed to obtain the good of all this because when we offered our horses for sale they were not fitted. A little care, cleanliness and style in dressing them up for sale was absolutely necessary to get the best prices.

He then explained the shipping arrangements for the show to be held in Calgary on the 15th April. Horses can be shipped there for show, can be bought and shipped home, can be sent there and exchanged and the exchange shipped home all free of charge. He recommended horse raisers to take advantage of this. He appealed to ranchers to join the Western Stock Growers' Association and Horse Breeders' Association, as in union there is strength, and they could, if united, force terms where individually they could do nothing.

Mr. Stewart had something to say along the same line on the breeding of cattle. Any slipshod way of raising and breeding cattle will not do and the country will get cattle poor and keep so till we change our methods. We want pedigree in our bulls and not only pedigree but individual quality as well. We want our beef steers low down and the fat and lean on the top and for this we must have good bulls and look after them well when we have them.

The Valuation of Inferior American Horses.

In our last issue we referred shortly to this question as raised by N. Boyd, I.P., Carberry, in the House of Commons on March 14th. We think this is a question that ought to have greater

consideration than it got on that occasion. It is one that concerns not only western breeders, but also those of Ontario, the value of whose good horses is kept down by low priced culls from the American side. We, therefore, use with pleasure the address of Frank Oliver M.P. for Alberta, though we do not endorse the proposition he refers to, that this is mainly a question between the breeders of good horses and the users of bad ones. It is not in the best interests of any country that its farmers shall buy the very poorest kinds of horse flesh even when they can be bought at a low figure. If they are tempted to breed from such animals so much the worse, for that perpetuates the evil, even if on further consideration we see good to raise the valuation of foreign animals.

Mr. Oliver spoke as follows:—

"There is a great tendency in the House to run from special cases to generalities. It is impossible to bring up any question, let it be great or small, but forthwith the general politics of the country must be tagged on to it on one side or the other. This question of a proposed minimum valuation on horses certainly has two sides. It is brought up by those who are interested in breeding horses, not by those who are using horses. It is a question for the House to consider whether the interests of the country at large are not to be best served by conforming to the idea of the rearer of horses. We cannot be on two sides—at least all of us cannot be on both sides—of every question all the time.

Some hon. members: Oh, yes.

Mr. Oliver: Speak for yourselves, please. We cannot be on both sides of this question at once, we must take sides either with the rearers of horses or the users of horses. Now, as representing probably the largest and most populous agricultural constituency in this Dominion, I have no hesitation on this occasion in taking sides with the rearers of superior horses as against the users of inferior horses. To those hon. gentlemen who have seen fit to tag on the question of free trade or protection to this question, who think they have rather struck oil in making an attack on those who are attempting to forward a particular interest of this great country, let me suggest that, while we ask that a minimum valuation be placed on horses, we are not only

willing but are anxious that horses of a certain class above a certain valuation shall be admitted free. I think every horse rearer in the country will agree to that proposition.

Those who framed the tariff in force at the present time saw fit to admit certain valuable horses free, and everybody who is interested in the horse business in this country agrees that that is a sound business proposition. Then, just as it is reasonable and desirable to admit certain superior classes of horses free of duty into the country, it is reasonable and desirable to exclude, as far as possible, certain inferior classes of horses from this country. Every practical agriculturist thoroughly understands that a good horse is good for the country and a bad horse is bad for the country. The less we have of the poorer class of horses the better. If we are going to great expense, as we are in all parts of the country, individually, municipally, provincially and nationally, to improve our stock of horses; and if we recognize, as we do, the great necessity of that improvement to the highest degree all over the country, then I ask, is it common sense to leave bars down, to allow these efforts that we are making to improve our horses to be destroyed by the unrestricted influx of an undesirable class of horse?

It has been pointed out that it is this class of horses of low valuation, which, because they are of low valuation, do not receive the attention that is given to horses of greater value, that are really the cause of the introduction of diseases of various kinds into our country. These are the horses which frustrate the efforts which we are making to improve our stock both directly and indirectly. I repeat, it is not a question of improving the horse stock of this country by a simple manipulation of the tariff; it is a question of taking such means as may be reasonable and as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of our horse stock by certain means within our knowledge.

The suggestion is made that one way of doing this would be to place a minimum valuation on horses brought in from the United States. Any other means that will gain the same end will be entirely acceptable. If any better means can be suggested by any hon. member, I am safe in saying that those who are interested will be glad to accept it. We are not particularly anxious that the improvement shall be brought about by a minimum valuation. But that seems a ready and easy means of arriving at this necessary result, to save the pasture of our prairie for valuable stock, to conserve the efforts we are making to improve our horses, to place the horse raising industry of this country upon the highest level of the whole world, which is what we ought to endeavor to achieve, and what we can achieve, I believe, if reasonable measures are taken. It is quite possible that the country may prosper, and that the horse industry may prosper, whether the minimum valuation is increased or not. But we take the liberty of placing before this House of Commons the facts of the case as practical men, representing a practical question, and we ask for practical action by the House without regard to theories, which do not properly apply."

Editorial Note.—As a contrast to our methods, we may state that the U. S. charge \$30 of duty on all horses costing \$150 or less. Over \$150 value the duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem. Horses imported purely for breeding purposes enter duty free.

A British journal announces the death of one of the most remarkable cows that ever figured in public milking tests. This was a Shorthorn-Guernsey cross-bred animal. Some idea of her great ability as a milker may be gathered from the fact that during the 10½ months prior to her death, she had produced at the rate of over 1,500 gallons of milk per annum. On the day before her death she gave 66 pounds of milk.



HARVESTING ON THE FARM OF S. S. CRAMPTON, MANITOBA, MAN.

Birmingham Shorthorn Sale.

This is in every way one of the most important spring sales held in England, there being present over 600 Shorthorns of very special merit, three-fourths of them bulls, ranging from 10 to 30 months old. It draws competitors and purchasers from long distances and now that the embargo on the importation of English pure-bred cattle has been withdrawn by the Argentine Republic, there was a good demand for choice animals for that market. The interesting feature of this particular sale, the 34th in succession, was that the best prices were made for the animals farthest away from the centre. There were 11 classes in all, divided by ages. In the class 10 to 12 months, W. J. Hosken, Hayle, Cornwall, the farthest south exhibitor, had first with Hayle Speculator, brother to the Pan-American champion of the same name. In a class of bulls between 15 and 18 months, all of high merit, his Carwin Lad, by Lord Kitchener, was again first. In a collection of 85 bull calves he scored second and he had a highly commended. His best bull, Carwin Lad, made \$1,100 and his average was \$572 for five young bulls. Lord Lovat, from the far north of Scotland, had four sons of Royal Star, none of which got above fourth, and they made an average of \$1,358. The northern stock has the advantage over the southern of prestige in former contests, and perhaps also of constitution, due to a harder climate. Even these averages include prize winnings as well as sale price. From \$200 to \$250 would be the range for most of the cattle sold.

The feature in this sale of which Shorthorn men are naturally proud was the high average price of bulls in a sale where so many were on offer. When, either in England or America, a few wealthy fanciers help each other's sales by buying of one another, very great figures can be quoted, but at Birmingham there were over 40 sellers, the lowest of whom averaged \$175 for his lot of young animals.

The pure-bred swine to be sold by the Territorial Government along the Prince Albert line arrived at Regina in excellent condition and are reported to be a fine lot.

W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, has paid Lord Lovat \$1,745 for a young bull, Baron by Royal Star, the bull whose offspring are making fancy figures wherever shown.

A carload of calves for the Canada and Dakota Ranch, South Dakota, has just been shipped from Peterborough, Ont. More will be sent to the same destination as fast as they are collected. This is the ranche in which the Hon. John Dryden is interested.

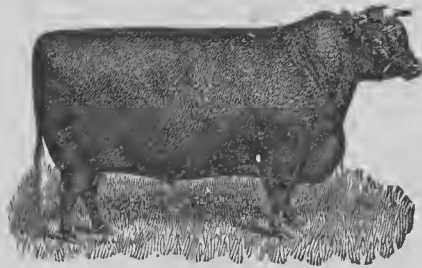
The sixth annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held in Macleod, on Thursday, 10th April, commencing at 2 p.m. Reduced railroad rates will be available, to obtain which, a receipt must be taken from the agent from whom the ticket is purchased.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade has again taken up the question of the embargo against live Canadian cattle being admitted into Britain. Their chance of success is a very remote one. The Government have had the matter in hand and the result of their negotiations has been a refusal to make any change.

A recent English Thoroughbred stud book shows the percentages of mares that have last year proved barren to stallions of that breed. The most prolific of the lot had 32 living foals to six "barrens." Persimmon, the crack stallion of the breed, and owned by King Edward, had 27 living foals and nine barrens. Some sires had about an equal number of foals and barrens, and one-third barren would be a fair estimate for the whole breed. The fees of such a horse as Persimmon are very high and only the most valuable mares are sent to him.

Marchmont Herd**Scotch-Bred Shorthorns**

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O. (7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

**F. W. BROWN, Proprietor**

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for April and May breeding. B. P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
1101 MOUND, MAN.

I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entire and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Caithness at reasonable price.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Snow Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and contain about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Orders for FOX TERRIERS being now booked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration.

English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

**Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales**

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Shorthorns

Have sold the young bull, Sir Caithness. Still have some nice heifers for sale. Call and compare quality and prices with others before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.

PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.

Bargains in Stallions

Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

J. A. S. MacMILLAN,

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Has recently sent up a wonderfully choice lot combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Beaubier House, will show the stock and give all information. Apply early, as the demand for first-class horses is strong.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,

Crystal City, Man.



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome. Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

OFFERS FOR SALE

25 Imported Cows and Heifers

30 Home-bred Cows and Heifers

8 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves

8 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

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The largest flock of



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in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bulls regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON,

Farm 3½ miles south. Ninga, Man.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES,

Keyes, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Sheep on a Wheat Farm.

Several years ago a very extensive wheat grower on the east side of the Red River in Minnesota applied to the editor of The Nor-West Farmer for advice on the condition of his land, which had grown sick of wheat growing. The only thing that flourished on it was wild buckwheat and pig weed. He was advised to buy western sheep, then selling at below \$2 a head, and use a grass rotation. Brome grass was then unknown, but he used some other sort, allowing the sheep to range at will over half sections of summer fallow alongside. A striking example of the same line of rotation is furnished recently by the Red River Valley Farmer. We quote from the address of C. Monson, of Portland, N.D., before the Hillsboro Farmers' Institute. His farm is in the very centre of the flat wheat growing country between Grand Forks and Fargo—much the same as our own Red River Valley land.

His address is in the form of answers to questions

I. What have your sheep done for you as money makers?

The direct money return from the increase in the sheep is at least 90 per cent. I think the return from the wool and the indirect return from the cleaning of the land and the increase in its fertility will pay for their keep. My method is not on a parallel with that followed by the western ranchers. I am operating a half section farm. I do not recommend to any farmer in the Red River Valley to keep over winter more than 40 or 45 grown ewes for each quarter section of land he has. From such a flock he is almost sure to get about 50 lambs. Eighty grown ewes was the highest number I ever kept over, from which I realized 105 lambs. In order to keep up that number with the proper age of my flock, I have to keep over about 20 ewe lambs each season, making it fully 200 head during the summer and fall.

I have a convenient way of recognizing each sheep's age, and can tell it at a distance of several rods. My method is to make a different mark on the ears for each new flock. The mark is recorded in the sheep house for six consecutive years, and then again repeated for the next six years, excepting the first year following the expiration of the first six years, which is left a blank, this also passing for a mark. I very seldom keep any sheep over six years unless it is an extra good one, which I sometimes keep till eight years old. All lambs are caught, trimmed, and marked when from three to five weeks old. The buck lambs are marked by having their right ears always clipped squarely off at the tip, which indicates that they are for the block as soon as large enough, and they very seldom, if ever, attain the age of one year.

II. What breed have you tried?

III. How have you graded up your herd?

About 18 years ago I bought 40 ewes of graded Cotswolds at \$6 per head, and since that time have bred them to Shropshire rams, so that they are now quite well graded up to that breed.

IV. What have you found necessary in the way of shelter for winter, for summer, for lambs, etc.?

My shed for them is partly a basement, a stone wall on one end and one side, but that is not necessary. One thickness of drop siding is all it requires, with plenty of windows and wide doors; hang the windows on the outside on hinges or slides, so they can be opened and closed with ease. Have one or two double doors, eight feet wide, since you will want a manure spreader before long, which is usually seven feet wide. If you have hay overhead make the floor tight, as the sheep do not relish hay which is tainted by their steam. Provide good large ventilators. Have the posts in the sheep room at least nine feet high. If a shed without floor, make the posts seven or eight feet. Sheep must have plenty of room and air. In the summer they

need open sheds in the middle of the day.

V. How do you take care of and feed them in the winter and in summer?

When winter sets in I separate the lambs from the flock, and every morning and evening clean out all the mangers (as the sheep are very dainty), and throw the rubbish to the horses. They will clean it all up with relish. Feed the lambs some kind of screenings, I generally use screenings gathered from under the threshing machine, and they do well on it. In case of shortage of that, use barley and bran mixed, care being taken not to overfeed at the beginning. Nothing needs to be ground for sheep. Feed the grain both morning and evening. One pound per day of the grain feed is sufficient for each head. I feed them all hay both morning and evening. If there are any poor ones among the ewes, they are turned in among the lambs. They are all turned out in the day time if the weather is fine. In summer time they are not fed or given salt where they have artesian water. They all return to their yard at night. I had rather tend 50 head of sheep three months in winter, than tend and milk one cow 700 times a year.

VI. What about your pasture, fences, etc.?

I live near the middle of my half section of land, which runs north and south. I commenced seeding down the northwest corner to nearly one-third of a mile south. When that pasture was old enough, I seeded down another

12 or 15 bushels per acre as other summer fallowing and rich lands did that year.

Several years ago I pastured a 56-acre lot for five years, and then raised two heavy crops of wheat, following with four very heavy crops of oats in succession with as clean and nice oats as ever can be found. Last year I sowed that same piece with five different grains nearly evenly divided between corn, barley, Argentine flax, Siberian millet and Hungarian millet. Each of the lots had as nice a crop as I have ever seen. It is probably fair to state here that a part of the manure was spread on that lot those five years it was in pasture; but think of it, seven wonderfully heavy crops in succession and the longest time oats at that.

In answer to the first question I mentioned there will be about 200 head of sheep to turn into the pasture, now I find that by July a lamb eats about as much as a grown sheep, that means a little army of laborers in my stubble fields in the fall; the two last seasons they became very fat. Imagine, each of them picking up weeds, wheat, barley and oat heads twice as fast as a man is able to. They not only gather it, thresh it, grind it, self-feed it, furnish manure, haul it to the field, spread it very evenly, but do not charge me a cent for it, even boarding themselves while doing so. They comply with and also help me to comply with the command: "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." Do you then wonder that the sheep is my best

say that there is no land here, which I have seen, supposed to produce cereals, but what would be benefited directly or indirectly, by sheep.

Sheep raising as an independent industry is a proposition entirely out of my experience. Fertilizers here are too expensive and will not pay, but the proper amount of sheep per quarter section of land will take the place of fertilizers and produce a separate value besides.

Treatment of a Travelled Pig

A Michigan breeder of high class Yorkshire swine gives the following directions to customers at a distance:—

When a pig is received by express or freight, remember that he is tired from a long and exciting journey, during which he has been a close prisoner, half frightened to death by the strange quarters, strange people and strange sounds about him. He is probably more than half starved and as thirsty as he is hungry. Give him a drink of water, and if it is hot weather dash a bucketful over him in the crate. Take him home in as kindly a way as possible. If your wagon has no springs, put some hay in the bottom to break the jar of the rough road. When you get home give him a quart of water and very light feed. Three hours after, give more water and another light feed, and repeat every three hours the first day, and by the next morning your pig will probably be all right and ready for a full meal. It is always best to err on the side of too little rather than too much



FARM HOME OF F. NOBLE, SOUTH OF WAWANESA, MAN.

one-third of a mile south of it, and left the fences standing every time I moved the pasture; and now have come clear around to the northeast corner, so I now have six large lots fenced. Besides this I have the 20-acre timber lot around the buildings, which is again subdivided into three lots.

In fencing I get along very well with four barbed wires, three feet two inches high. The lowest wire eight and one-half inches high; the second 17 inches; the third 27; and the fourth 38 inches above the ground. There is no animal on my farm that will jump over it, not even if the fourth wire is off. Set the main posts four or five rods apart, using any kind of a stick for each rod between the posts. Stretch the wire very tightly.

VII. Have your sheep cut down your wheat raising?

No, far from that! This question gives me an opportunity to show you how the indirect value of the sheep comes in and works. A 45-acre lot, which had been a sheep pasture only two years, and in the dry season of 1900 was sown to wheat, yielded me over 21 bushels per acre, while the surrounding fields yielded from three to seven bushels, and the majority of fields not cut at all. In 1901 that same field yielded about 28 bushels per acre, not growing all up into straw with only

friend outside the human family; do you wonder at me if I should feel a little sheepish when my little army comes to me in the fall and offers me a whole car load of mutton, which, according to the Scripture, is a far cleaner food than pork?

There is still another advantage in having the enclosures separate, which I learned after I had fenced them, viz.: that I can mow the pasture for hay; I shut the sheep out of the pasture and turn them into the first lot that is cleared by threshing. In three weeks the pasture is ready for hay. I have done this the last two years; last fall I realized twice as much hay as the sheep will eat this winter. This may not work every year, but I am satisfied it will some years, since it has worked nicely in the two past seasons in which it has been tried by me.

VIII. How do you take care of your wool?

When I prepare for clipping I write two of the nearest woolen factories for their offer on my wool, and the highest bidder gets it. I always keep my own wool sacks so I may ship the wool wherever I please.

I wish to state in conclusion that I have frequently been asked if I did not consider my land, and land in this valley, as being too valuable for sheep raising. To these inquiries I wish to

feed and drink. It is very easy to overfeed, and the result of it is a sick pig and no growth for weeks, perhaps. Keep him hungry until you know his capacity, and then feed so as to be sure that all is cleaned up and that he will have a good appetite for the next meal. When you receive the pig, if he looks thin and gaunt and droopy, don't sit down and write the man who sold him to you a saucy letter full of cuss words, and call him a swindler, because he has not sent you a good pig. Wait a few days until the pig has filled up the waste places in his carcass again. There are two beings that do not appear to advantage when hungry, a man and a hog. Physically they are duplicates in stomach, and in disposition similar; both are fine when well fed, but miserable looking creatures when ill fed. The pig that does not please you when he reaches you hungry and thirsty, may and probably will prove to be an all round beauty when he has had a few square meals.

Baron's Pride has for years stood at the top of the whole Clydesdale breed as a sire of prize winners. His best son, the 4-year-old Baron's Crown, 10679, was recently sold by his last owner, Herbert Webster, to the well-known firm of Montgomerys for over \$5,000.

Chewing the Cud.

Cattle, sheep, camels, goats, deer, antelopes, and others of the class of live stock known as ruminants, are built on a somewhat different plan, so far as the capacity of digestion is concerned, from horses or pigs. While the latter, as well as all carnivorous animals, have but one stomach, ruminants have four and chew the cud. Chewing the cud, being simply the bringing up by voluntary action of the food that has been stored away in order that it may be fully masticated and then sent to the fourth, or true, stomach. The object of this system evidently is to enable this class of animals, which are all especially liable to become the prey of wild beasts, to eat in a short time, then retire to a place of safety, and remasticate and prepare the food for final digestion.

Of these four stomachs, the first and largest is the paunch, or rumen; the second the honeycomb, or reticulum; the third, the manyplies, or omasum; while the fourth, or true stomach, is called the rennet or abomasum.

This class of animals take in their food, partly masticate it, mix it with the saliva of the mouth which changes the starch into glucose, then pass it down to the paunch and the honeycomb, the fluid portion going on to the manyplies. It has been estimated that about seven hours are needed for the rumination or the bringing up and re-chewing of the food to be completed.

It has also been noticed that anything that frightens cattle, whether it be violent language or the presence of strangers, stops this re-chewing for the time. The loss of the cud is simply the arrest of the process of remastication. It may be due to disease or other causes. The practice of farmers, therefore, of allowing their cattle to lie down and rest for several hours after a full feed is based on sound philosophy and good, practical common sense.—Wallace's Farmer.

A Nebraska horseman suggests that a cribbing horse may be cured by covering the feed box and manger he eats out of with sheepskin or oxbide. If a young horse is put where he cannot get hold of wood and is fed hay on the ground, giving oats in the same way or in a pail, to be removed whenever the oats are eaten, the habit may be broken off.

Pride of the Morning, one of the great bulls of the north of Scotland, has had to be killed as the result of an accident. He was champion of the Highland in 1894, beating the English Royal winner, Fairy King. He was 25 months old and girthed 8 ft. 1 in. when he gained this victory and has since stood at the top of the market as a sire of long priced bulls. One of his sons, Merry Morning, brought \$2,340, and he had a dozen more of more than local fame.

Mary Marshall, the Queen of the Model Dairy Barn at the Pan-American, has been sold for \$1,000. Mary is 11 years old, and has had six calves, the last of which was sold for \$200. The value of the butterfat produced by Mary during the six months' test at Buffalo was \$88.57, and the cost of her feed \$29.14, thus leaving the net profit on her butter \$59.43, or \$7.65 more than the profit made by the cow making the next highest record. The man who bred Mary is a canny Pennsylvania Dutchman; he knows a good cow when he sees her, and the price at which he sold his eleven-year-old shows that he also knows how and when to unload a good thing on some one else.

If you want the best, the most improved and the most reliable binder in the world—buy the McCormick—it is the unit of measure in harvesting machines. (Advt.)

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.



For Sale Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittyton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few ears of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in May.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,
CLEARWATER, MAN.

The Gold Standard Herd.



J. A. McGill, in making his "bow" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long bacon-type Berkshires Sows, bred to three prize-winning boars, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now booking orders.

Address—
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Sales conducted in any part of the province. Apply early for terms and dates. 4-7

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd contains such families as Matchless, Claretts, Missies, Stamfords, Fashions, Marr Floras, Carolas, and other great families. Herd headed by Village Squire—24933.

BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

Carloads of young stock a specialty, on shortest notice.

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D. McBETH OAK LAKE, MAN.

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Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulle for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A. D. Gamley, Brandon, Man., reports that his crop of lambs this spring are a fine lot.

Messrs. Leggett & Murphy, Carberry, Man., have imported from Ontario two Clydesdale stallions and six Shorthorn holls.

Walter Card, of Glendale, has bought of James Wilson, Letowol, Ont., the imported Shire stallion, Provost, a grandson of the famous Harold.

W. Tanner, of The Love & Tanner Ranch Co., Maple Creek, Assa., passed through Winnipeg the first of the month with four carloads of stockers for their western ranch.

G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, Man., have sold a yearling Clydesdale etallion, MacQueen's Heir, to Alex. Thompson & Son, Saltcoats, Assa. This young stallion is sired by the famous MacQueen and out of Kate of Thistla Ha.

W. H. Minbinnick, Kinbrae, Assa., has purchased a very promising Shorthorn bull from James Mitchell, of Castleberry. This bull, Duke of Devonshire, 41234, is got by Ponny Dundee, 33166, dam Modesty, 32809, by Scottish Prince 3rd.

J. & J. C. Ross, Minnedosa, Man., have recently purchased a bull and seven females to found a Hereford herd. The animals have been purchased from several parties. Some of them are descended from the stock formerly owned at Silver Heights by Lord Strathcona.

H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, has been for over 20 years a careful breeder of good Shorthorns. He sold at auction the other day 37 head, a few of which were imported. The highest priced made \$1,550. The 34 females averaged \$735. His best bull made the long price of \$1,505.

Messrs. Robt. Willis and Thos. Nicol, of Boisbervain, have gone over to the States and bought four etallions and as many mares from Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa. One Percheron and one Clyde stallion will be kept for use at Boisbervain, the others will go west.

As will be seen from our report of the great sale of Shorthorns at Birmingham, where 600 animals were on exhibition, one of the most successful exhibitors was W. J. Hosken, Hayle, Cornwall. In this connection it is interesting to note that J. Lawrence, Clearwater, Man., purchased two holls out of Mr. Hosken's hunch a month previous to the show.

Charles Mason, Brucefield, Ont., has sold two imported Clydesdale stallions to syndicates of farmers near Moosomin. The North Moosomin Horse Co. has got the 5-year-old Silverwood and the Fairmede Co., The Union Bank, 8 years old. These were both high-priced animals and should make their mark in due course.

M. O. Routledge, Miami, writes: "I have just received from the States a pair of wild turkeys. The gobbler is a beautiful bird in every way, and the hen is hatched from eggs of the wild turkey found in the woods last spring. My other gobbler is also from the U.S. and weighs 27½ lbs. at eight months. He is going to be a monster, measures 43 inches from the ground to top of head when standing up straight."

The Cochrane Ranch Co. has purchased 15 young Shorthorn holls at the recent sales in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This is a new departure in the ranching industry and we wish the new venture every success. There can only be one opinion about the necessity of good blood in building up the quality of our range cattle, but as to the advisability of putting imported holls on the range, there will be some diversity of opinion. We will watch the experiment with interest.

W. S. Henderson, V.S., Carberry, has purchased the Clydesdale etallion, Jerviswood, imp. (11072), and a colt that won first at Dumfries last year. Jerviswood is sired by the noted horse, Montrave Sentinel (10094), a son of the famous Prince of Albion. The dam of Jerviswood is Delilah (11899), by Macgregor (1487). Jerviswood is a light brown, with stripe on face and the near hind fetlock white. He was foaled in May, 1899, and was bred by George Findlater, Jerviswood Mains, Lanark, Scotland.

A Manitoba farmer now visiting in England sends us the following particulars regarding Stroxtan Tom, the champion of the Shire horse breed at the recent great show at London. They are supplied by the owners, Messrs. James Forshaw & Sons, Carlton on Trent. He weighs 2,352 lbs., stands a little over 17 hands high, and girths 8 ft. 4½ inches. His leg under the knee girths 12 inches of very hard flat bone. His sire, Honest Tom Forshaw, weighed 2,586 lbs., with corresponding girth. Messrs. Forshaw have refused \$12,500 for their great horse.

Messrs. Watson & Co., Oxbow, Assa., have purchased the Clydesdale etallion, Cloth of Gold, from D. Sorby, Guelph, Ont. This horse is considered to be one of the best horses in Canada to-day, and it is hoped that he will do well in the hands of his new owners. He has won the following prizes:—In 1900—1st at both Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. In 1901—2nd prize at Elora Spring Stallion Show; 1st at Guelph Spring Stallion Show; 2nd at Toronto Spring Stallion Show; 1st at Toronto Industrial; 1st and sweepstakes at London; 2nd at Ottawa. The same parties also get the yearling etallion, Ornament, and a 2-year-old filly, Princess Choice.

K. McIver, Virden, Man., writes: "There is a fair demand for grass seed. I have shipped about the usual quantity to date, but over rather a wider territory, including several States of the union, than in other years. Cattle are doing well. All my cows have calves save two. The calves are a very promising, thrifty lot. There is a fair inquiry but little disposition to purchase yet, except grade stock, which are selling higher than I have seen them for the last 12 or 15 years. At a neighboring auction sale the other day very ordinary looking grade cows sold from \$40 to \$55, and some of them were as high as 12 years old, calves went from \$15 to \$22."

The Clydesdale etallion, Earl of Blacon (10529), imported by J. H. Boss, Fort Wayne, and for two years at the head of his stud, has been sold to a syndicate of farmers near Minnedosa, by Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. Earl of Blacon is by Montrave Kenneth (9622), he by the noted Prince of Albion (6178), sold for \$15,000, by Prince of Wales (673). Dam of Montrave Kenneth (9622) is Keepsake (10624), by Macgregor (1487). Earl of Blacon's dam is Countess (12926), by Macgregor (1487). This means that Earl of Blacon has some of the best Clydesdale blood in his veins and is good individually as well.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man., reports the following sales since returning from Ontario, March 6th:—"To Alex. Palen, of Rapid City, the Shorthorn bull, Lord Stanley 61st, sire Lord Stanley II., dam Brandon Primrose. Though not breeding thoroughbreds, Mr. Palen has a large herd of high-grade Shorthorns, and wishes to have his next crop of calves a step in the ladder upwards. To Jos. Taylor, of Elgin, the Shorthorn bull, Lord Stanley 47th, sire Lord Stanley 14th, dam Clara of Smithfield. The Claras are one of the favorite families of Scotland. This is the third holl Mr. Taylor has purchased from the Smithfield Farm, and he has placed him at the head of his promising herd of Shorthorns. To W. C. Thorburn, Broadview, the Shorthorn holl, Golden Measure III., a prize-winner at Brandon and Winnipeg summer shows in 1901, sire Golden Measure (imp.), dam Rosalie of Smithfield. Also two car-loads of high-grade Clydesdale geldings and mares sold to farmers in the Brandon and Beresford districts for agricultural purposes. For the past few months I have advertised in your journal farm lands for sale or to rent on ehares, and I am pleased to state that since the first of January I have disposed of twelve parcels. I handle nothing but my own lands. do not sell on commission, and still have a number of sections for sale or to let on shares, improved farms with buildings and land ready for crop. The list of lands disposed of is as follows:—Wm. Page, 320 acres; J. E. Pearson, 640; Stanleton & Shields, 320; John Clark, 320; J. & W. Dohson, 160; W. J. McComh, 160; G. H. Foreman, 160; Archd McIntyre, 320; J. K. Campbell, 320; James Holmes, 320; Howard F. McKay, 320; Arthur Linstead, 480."

Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "I returned from Ontario on March 20th with a car load of Clydesdales, 11 head in all—9 fillies, the champion of America, Prince Patrick, imp., 8933, and a yearling son of his. The females run in age from one up to four years old and are some of the finest ever brought into Manitoba. They were all purchased in Darlington, Pickering and Whithy townships, Ontario. The name of Prince Patrick is well known all over the continent. He is sired by the famous Prince of Wales, known everywhere as the greatest of Clydesdale etallions. In securing Prince Patrick I feel certain that he will be able to produce something good from the choice lot of mares and fillies now in my stud. There is a great demand for the right sort of a Clydesdale at present, and I have to report the sale of my prize winning mare, Lady McArthur, and her filly foal, at \$1,600, to A. E. Thompson, M.P.P., Melita, Man. He purchased an entire foal from this mare two years ago for \$250 when only 8 months old, but has recently refused \$1,000 for him. This is only to be expected, as Lady McArthur won the diploma as best female, any age, of the breed at Toronto Industrial when a yearling. Jas. Kitchie has purchased the mares, Highland Maid and Queen of Willowdale. Both are by Sir Patrick, imp., and both raised by me at Willowdale. Though not of the extremely large type, they are of a grand tribe of the very best quality. Robert Riddle, Pilot Mound, Man., gets a fine 3-year-old mare. My 3-year-old etallion, Grand Prize, goes to Jno. Sandercock and Wm. Gardner, Clearwater. This young horse is sired by imp. Grandeur, dam Lady Fleming, and besides being well bred is worthy of his breeding. The people of Clearwater should be pleased to have such a grand horse in their district and will, no doubt, take advantage of the opportunity to use him. Shorthorns are selling well and the demand good. I sold recently a holl calf to Wm. McGill, Crystal City; two cows and a calf to George Creamer, Baldur; one bull calf and yearling heifer to

Jas. Rice, Calf Mountain; one cow to Mr. Hill, Calf Mountain, and one yearling beifer and a two-year-old to J. G. Barron, Treherne. I think the last two animals mentioned are two of the best I have sold this year. Nearly all these animals I have sold have been raised at Willowdale, and there are more like them still in the herd."

Colonel Dent is Again Coming West.

D. H. Andrews, president of the Western Stock Growers' Association, while in England visited the War Office to urge upon the Imperial Government the advisability of establishing a remount station in Alberta. He was told that this could not be done this year, but that Col. Dent would again visit the West to purchase horses. This will be good news to western horsemen, and they should prepare for it. Col. Dent has since intimated that he expects to come west the last week in May, and that he will likely go straight through to Calgary. He will buy only mounted infantry cobs, 14.2 to 15.1 hands high, and positively no higher, ages six to nine years. The points at which he will purchase will be made public later.

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will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

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Choice SHORTHORNS



I have ten choice young Bulls, a good part of them coming two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.). Also cows and heifers in calf to Banks o' Don (imp.).

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FOR SALE,

Three young holls, 11 to 14 months. Quality and prices right. Apply to

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The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some AI young stock.

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CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young etallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

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The Care of Milk.

By Professor E. H. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Dairy School.

[As the writer remarks, most of what he has to say in this paper has been frequently gone over before, but it covers the ground so thoroughly, and contains so many pointers of which all of us need to be occasionally reminded, that we give it entire. Read it carefully and see what there is in it for you.—Ed.]

It matters not how profitable the cows may be if the milk they produce is spoiled by the milker. Very few, if any, food products are so susceptible to defects or so easily contaminated as is milk, and still the protection of its purity until it reaches the consumer is largely a matter of common cleanliness, a very simple duty, but one which, when faithfully performed, will more than pay for the effort made.

Directions for the proper handling of milk have been printed over and over again. The rules given generally are an old story, familiar to many a milk producer, but I am repeating it in order, first, to refresh the memory of some who may need to be reminded of things forgotten; second, to induce others to do as well as they know how to do; and third, to overcome any tendency all may have to slight the little things that are known to be important for preserving the natural purity of milk.

In taking up the discussion of this subject it is hoped that some of this old story may make a new impression on those who have heard it many times before and that it may possibly furnish a new idea or two to those who are less familiar with the subject.

THE MILKER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

When a man is milking he should bear in mind that he is handling a food product which will undoubtedly be placed on the tables of many people in essentially the same condition that it is obtained from him. He should be just as particular and as careful when milking to supply his customers or for a factory as he is when filling the glass pitcher which his wife or child brings him when milking and asks to have filled for his own supper table.

Milk and its products are, as a rule, used raw with all the impurities that may have got into them on the way from the cow to the table and the consumer does not like to be reminded of these possibilities of contamination by the appearance of the milk when he gets it.

Milk is sometimes a positive danger to a community, as it has been demonstrated that diseases may be spread by this food product from one farm to many households. When such contagious diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., occur in a family selling milk, the fact should at once be made known to the proper authorities and the milk produced on that farm should be disposed of as directed by them.

No loud talking should be permitted during milking. Go about this work promptly and quietly, with as much regularity in the time of milking as possible. Some successful dairymen milk their cows "by the watch" and are very particular about the exact time each cow is milked by the same men in the same order. Experience has taught them that regularity in milking aids in developing a tendency to prolong the period of lactation.

Always milk with dry hands; moistening the hands in milk or water during the milking is one of the most filthy practices imaginable.

Wooden pails should not be used as

milking pails, as they easily get sour and can only be kept thoroughly clean when new. Tin pails ought to have all seams and cracks flushed smooth with solder in order to make them easy to clean. This soldering should be done when the milk pails are bought and before they are taken home.

THE COW STABLE AND YARD.

Cows ought to be milked in a comfortable, clean, thoroughly drained and well lighted place. Ventilation is best secured by some well constructed and easily operated device rather than by loose boards or accidental holes in a window. The walls and ceiling of the stable may be purified by a coat of whitewash, which can be effectually applied with a spray pump. This ought to be used several times in a year. Some cow stables are covered with straw or old hay placed on boards with large cracks between them. No amount of whitewash will keep such a ceiling in a sanitary condition. Chaff and loose straw dropping through the cracks are a constant source of dust and dirt during milking; the floor above the cows ought to be as tight as the walls of the stable.

The gutters and mangers of the cow stable should be cleaned out daily, and plaster or clean bedding spread over the floor. Cows should be tied or stalled in a humane way, made contented in every particular and liberally fed. Anything that will excite the cows must be avoided. Driving them from pasture in a hurry or chasing them with dogs will diminish both the quality and the quantity of the milk.

CLEANING THE COWS.

A gentle brushing or carding of the cows every day will be found to be very beneficial to them; if this is not done regularly, the flanks and udder of the cow should be brushed just before milking, in order to remove all loose hair and dirt that might fall into the pail during milking. The mud which cows have got on their legs and udders should be brushed off before milking is begun, and before the pails are brought to the stable, so that the dust will not settle on the tinware and thus get into the milk.

MILK THE COW DRY.

A great many milkers are in too much of a hurry to get through milking to milk the cows dry. This loss may amount to one-half a pound of milk from each cow at every milking, as was found to be the case by a farmer who followed his hired man and milked all the cows after him. By this second milking he got over a pound from some cows and less than one-half pound from others, but from ten cows he got five pounds of strippings at one milking. This to some does not seem to be a very large amount of milk to bother with, but if milking in general was done so carelessly, the total loss of milk in the United States from lazy milking would amount to eight million pounds per day. This startling figure is undoubtedly as correct as the statistical reports, which give the number of milch cows and it shows that a great saving may be made by milking the cows dry. The last milk, or strippings, is also much richer than the first milk, so that it is worth an extra effort to obtain it.

Another point which should be considered in milking cows is the quickness with which the milking is done. Fast milking has been found to give better results than slow milking.

THE MILK CANS

into which the milk is strained must not be left standing in the stable where the cows are milked. The stable odor or dust may contaminate the milk unless it is at once taken to another room or into the pure outside air, where the straining into cans may be done.

PURE WATER.

This is as essential for cows as it is for humanity, and nothing but deep well, spring or pure running water is fit for cows. Pond holes or stagnant



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from little savings grow. It is due to the daily savings **MADE BY USING THE U.S. SEPARATOR** that it is so popular and that its sales are increasing so rapidly. Some of the ways it saves are

**By getting more cream out of the milk;
By wearing longer and requiring less expense for repairs.**

For these and other reasons more fully explained in our catalogues, which are free, no one should allow themselves to be induced to buy some other make.

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Superior as the Sharples Separators have always been, these Tubular machines are far ahead and completely distance every competitor. They are worth double the money because guaranteed under usual conditions to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully six per cent interest on the whole first cost of the machine.

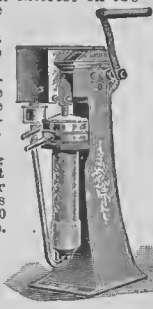
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In addition to yielding more butter it is very light running. A 600 lbs per hour Tubular turns as easily as a previous 300 lbs per hour machine. No disk to bother with and get out of order, no complications. Washed in two minutes. Top of milk vat waist high.

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Creameries that have gained a reputation for making the finest high grade butter are the largest users of Windsor Salt. Can you have a better proof of its purity, dryness, evenness, than this?

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You are thorough with wagon worry forever when you buy one of our **HANDY WAGONS.**

They carry 4000 lbs. and do it easily, and don't cost a fortune either. Write for the free catalogue. It tells all about this wagon and the famous Electric Wheels. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**



water must be fenced in so that the cows will not drink from them; serious defects in milk, butter and cheese have been traced to a pond hole or to swampy land through which the cows have walked. The mud and dirt from such places clings to the legs, body and udder of the cow, and if these are not groomed the dirt gets into the milk and contaminates both it and the products made therefrom.

STRAINING MILK.

If a covered milking pail has not been used, the milk must be poured through a cloth strainer made of cotton flannel or of four thicknesses of cheese cloth. A wire gauze strainer is not sufficient and when the milk is dirty or a large amount of it is strained, the cloth should be changed as soon as any accumulation of dirt from the milk is noticed on the strainer. Milk should never be strained in the stable.

AERATION OF MILK.

Milk is benefited more from mixing pure air with it as soon as possible after milking than from almost any other method of handling. The flavor is especially improved by aeration, and when the milk is also suddenly cooled at this time it will keep sweet much longer than milk which has not received this treatment.

A great many good milk aerators are on the market. A certain amount of aeration may be obtained by dipping the milk with a long-handled dipper, lifting it high in the air and pouring it into the can again. This dipping should be repeated occasionally for an hour or more after milking, but as it is not so thorough and takes more time than pouring the milk over an aerator and cooler as soon as each cow is milked, it is recommended that an aerator be bought and used.

COOLING MILK.

Immediately after milking the temperature of the milk ought to be reduced to 40 or 50 degrees, either by pouring it in a thin layer over a smooth metal surface which is kept cool with water, ice or brine, or by setting the cans of milk into cold water and stirring frequently to hasten the cooling. The quicker this is done the better, as the sudden chilling of the milk is very beneficial, as it improves the flavor and hastens the separation of cream.

There are many good milk coolers on the market and in making a selection the purchaser should be sure to get one that has capacity enough to thoroughly and quickly chill all the milk run over it. The cooler should never be crowded with too much milk.

KEEP NIGHT AND MORNING'S MILK SEPARATE.

Never mix warm milk with cold milk, as this will spoil both. The morning and night's milk should be kept in separate cans until thoroughly cold. The cans of milk must be loosely covered and kept in a perfectly clean place, protected from dirt and bad odors. In winter the milk should not be allowed to freeze and in summer it must be kept sweet without the use of any kind of preservatives.

DELIVERING THE MILK.

During transportation the cans of milk must be filled to prevent churning and must be closed with tightly fitting covers and jackets, or a canvas placed over them as a protection from dust, mud or rain. These coverings will aid in keeping the milk cool in extremely hot weather and in winter they may prevent the milk from freezing.

Buttermilk should not be returned in the sweet milk cans, as the sour taint is very hard to remove from them.

WASHING CANS, PAILS, STRAINERS, CLOTHS AND TINWARE.

All efforts to produce clean milk that will keep sweet for a reasonable length of time are useless if the pails, cans, etc., are not faithfully washed and scalded dry every day. After emptying the milk the cans should be rinsed

with cold water, then scrubbed with frequent changes of warm water, using a brush to clean all the seams and cracks inside and outside the cans; they should be rinsed with scalding hot water and set to dry, in the sun, if possible, but protected from dust. Tinware should not be wiped dry with a cloth, but scalded with boiling hot water. All the joints and corners in pails and cans should be filled smooth with solder, as before stated, and those having rusty iron spots ought not to be used, as these places may cause taint in the milk. One of the hardest taints to remove from cans is that caused by allowing milk to sour therein. The cans should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they are returned to the farm and left to dry and air in some clean place.

INSPECTION.

When a can of milk is emptied the last quart should be as free from sediment as the first. There will be no dirt in the bottom of cans if the milking has been cleanly and the cans have been protected from dust. Both the odor and taste of milk should be pure and sweet when the can cover is removed; perfectly sweet milk will have an acidity of less than two-thirds of one per cent, as is shown by the alkaline tablet test.

THE PURITY OF MILK

is entirely within the control of the milker. If the cows are healthy there is no excuse for dirty, tainted, or sour milk. The defects most commonly met with in milk may be avoided by following the directions given in this brief outline.

A Great Australian Dairy.

Perhaps the biggest dairy farm in the world is that at Glenormiston, 140 miles from Melbourne. A sheep ranch of 45,000 acres has been subdivided into 150-acre farms and most of them sold to dairymen. The milk is sold at one great co-operative factory that turns out 20 tons of butter weekly. The 16 De Laval separators used put through 440 gallons each per hour. The cows used are Ayrshires, Shorthorns, or Jersey-Ayrshires. The product brings a high price on the British market.

Minnesota has 650 creameries and 60 cheese factories and pays their patrons \$12,000,000 a year.

Feeding an unprofitable cow is like a mortgage on the farm, but feeding a good cow will soon lift the mortgage. Which kind of a cow do you keep?

W. B. Gilroy, of the Copenhagen creamery, Austin, Manitoba, gave The Farmer a call the other day. Last year was a banner year with the creamery, but this year he is preparing for still another advance. Although in The Farmer office many times, he had never seen through the establishment, and after viewing it expressed himself as surprised to find it so complete and large.

HAPPY FARMERS' WIVES.

Use WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" from year to year because it gives the most satisfactory results. In every part of Canada, richly flavored, golden tinted butter is seen on every farmer's table—butter that is good enough for royalty. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" does the good work. Ask your dealer for it. Refuse substitutes. (Advt.)

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no matter where it is. Send description and cash price and get my wonderfully successful plan.
W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

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WILFUL

MISREPRESENTATION

Read Explanation to Letter Published in Nor'-West Farmer March 20th:

Advertisement Published by De Laval Separator Co.

Note the Result of Test with National of recent date, which is the Invariable Experience of every Practical Man:

Headingley, March 19th, 1902.

The De Laval Separator Co.,
248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Gentlemen: I am glad to advise you that the "ALPHA" De Laval Baby No. 1 purchased from you some time ago is everything you claimed for it.

While the Le Laval was in my house on trial the National Separator representative brought his machine, and on his assurance that the National required less power to operate, would skim more milk per hour and was entirely the best value, I allowed him to place it alongside the De Laval.

The first inspection of the National convinced me that it was much inferior in construction to the De Laval and it only took two skimmings to decide that I would not buy the machine, even if it could be bought for \$40.00 less than yours.

It will not skim as much milk per hour, and owing to the crank being lower and turning faster, it is harder to operate. But the worst feature of the whole separator is the fact that even with a gallon of hot water it is impossible to flush the cream out of the bowl when done skimming. It will leave at least two cups of thick cream sticking to the inside device, which can only be got off by washing with a brush and rag in hot water. This is a dead loss.

I have yet to see a particle of cream left in our De Laval bowl and am thoroughly satisfied with the entire machine.

Yours truly, (Signed) WALTER BOYCE.

READ THIS!

Headingley, 4th April, 1902.

Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir: In reference to the National Cream Separator that your agent set up on my farm on trial. On the day he set it up we had no milk for him to test it, and when I tried it I found a quantity of cream was left in the bowl. As I had never had any experience with cream separators before, and the De Laval agent said he heard all National separators did that, also advising my wife not to use the cream from it, I naturally thought it could not be remedied. To my surprise I have since found out that a very slight turn of the cream regulating screw altered all this and left the bowl and cream covers perfectly free from cream.

After the workings of the National were explained to me I found that it did all that was claimed for it, and required only half a dipper of water to flush out the bowl and covers.

I am very sorry that I signed such a testimonial for the De Laval Company, particularly as I had no idea they would use it as they have done, and as I had never had any experience with cream separators.

Yours truly, WALTER BOYCE.

P. S.—The De Laval testimonial was written by their agent, who assured me that the defect could not be remedied, and offered me a butter-worker, which I will now refuse.

A Neighbor's Idea of the National.

Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg.

Headingley, 5th April, 1902.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to say that the National Cream Separator No. 1A, which I purchased from your agent, is giving the best of satisfaction. I have now used it for three months, and it suits both myself and family to perfection. I used the De Laval for 14 months, also another make for one month, and find the No. 1A National, at \$100, will do as much work as the De Laval No. 2 I had at \$125. There is no comparison between it and the De Laval in turning and cleaning, besides its being so much lower and easier handled. Its skimming qualities are all that is claimed for it. Accidents, through getting caught in gear wheel, cannot happen, as it stops as soon as you drop the handle. The oiler is much more simple and handy in every way. The bowl vice is so arranged that injury to the spindle is hardly possible, and it does not require a strong man to remove top of bowl, as in the case of the De Laval. The milk supply can on the National is twelve inches lower, so that a girl of twelve can pour milk into it standing on the floor, and is made so that the milk will run out without having to tip the can.

For appearance, construction and good results the National is my choice of all machines made.

Yours truly,
J. M. TAIT, Headingley.

We invite every farmer who contemplates the purchase of a Separator to compare the National in practical operation with any other Separator made. We would caution intending purchasers against modes of doing business as illustrated in the above letters. The National is a Canadian made machine sold on its merits by business people and fair dealing—our readers are the best judges as to the De Laval.

JOS. A. MERRICK,

General Agent Manitoba and North-West Territories for
NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATORS,
117 Bannatyne Street, East, WINNIPEG.

Some Essentials to Success in Co-Operative Dairying.

By J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

To discuss this subject without some reference to the dairy herd would be to omit a very important essential to successful dairying, especially from the farmer's standpoint.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERD.

Lying, as it does, at the very foundation of success in dairy farming, the management of the dairy herd deserves the most careful consideration on the part of the milk-producer.

The particular breed of the cows is not so important as the matter of type. The true dairy cow is the one which shows a tendency to convert her food into milk instead of beef. Performance is of more importance than pedigree, for there are good cows and poor ones in all breeds. It does not follow, however, that the question of breed should be discarded altogether, for the chances are much greater of getting profitable cows out of some of the special dairy breeds than they are when selections are made at random.

It seems to me that one of the weakest points in the herd management of many farmers is the use of inferior bulls, and it is a well recognized law of breeding that the offspring is more likely to show the characteristics of its male parent than it is to follow its mother. This being so, it is a very unwise policy to use anything but the best of bulls out of good milking families, if the future usefulness of the herd is of any importance.

While the value of breeding and selection cannot be over-estimated, the next point—that of care and feeding—must not be overlooked. The best of cows will become unprofitable under a lack of care or with insufficient nourishment. The dairy cow is an artificial production, the result of selection, breeding, care and training along one line, with a special object in view.

If the treatment which has brought the dairy cow to her present stage of development is relaxed in any way she will slowly but surely revert to the original type—that is, a cow which only gave milk enough to support her calf for a short time.

With these few remarks I prefer to leave this phase of dairying for the present and take up some topics more closely related to the making of cheese and butter.

MILK SUPPLY AT CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

I am relieved of the necessity of saying much on the next phase of the subject which presents itself—the production and handling of milk for cheese and butter making purposes—because I am authorized by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to furnish every patron of every cheese factory and creamery with a copy of one of two bulletins recently published by the Department, entitled "Milk for Cheese Factories" and "Milk for Creameries." These bulletins contain information and instruction in detail. They are printed in both French and English and are distributed without charge. A bulletin on "Cream and Cream Gathering Creameries" is now in course of preparation.

I would like to impress this one fact on the minds of all dairy farmers that the patrons of a cheese factory or a creamery have a direct financial interest in supplying only good, pure milk or cream, free from taints or bad flavors. The greatest amount of care and skill with which the maker may do his work will not enable him to turn out a superior quality of cheese or butter from milk or cream which is not in good condition.

The necessity for an improvement in the quality of the milk or cream at the factories is apparent to anyone at all familiar with the difficulties experienced in the manufacture of cheese or butter. One of the greatest barriers to progress in this direction lies in the fact that the suppliers do not, as a rule, fully realize their responsibilities in the matter, nor recognize that they have any direct financial interest in furnishing only good, pure milk or cream. Moreover, the failure on their part to observe the necessary sanitary precautions to insure a wholesome, clean-flavored article, suitable for the making of finest butter or cheese, is quite as often due to a lack of knowledge as it is to wilful neglect. The remedy lies, therefore, along educational lines, or largely so at any rate. There are, of course, individual cases which require different treatment.

The person who is in the best position to act as teacher on this question of improvement in the milk-supply is the man in charge of the factory. I have no wish to increase the burden of the factory manager, nor will any effort properly made in this direction tend to do so, because such effort is bound to lessen the difficulties connected with his other work. The manager has an opportunity of studying the defects in the milk and cream, and he is also in a position to gain knowledge of the disposition of those whom he has to deal with—a very

necessary thing when approaching a delicate question like finding fault with the quality of a patron's milk. The manager is always on the spot, and the patron should be encouraged to look to him for help and advice, and at the same time recognize him as the man who will make him "sit up" for any lapses on his part. When other means fail, a visit should be paid to the farm, for often the technical knowledge and practised eye of the professional will enable him to locate the cause of the trouble when it would be entirely overlooked by others, no matter how anxious or willing they might be to remove it. The factory managers should accept this responsibility. It is in their own interest to do so.

A good deal has been said of late about the deterioration in the quality of Canadian cheese. A gradually declining market may have something to do with it during the past season, but it is no new thing, and the complaints which have been heard for two or three years past, are too serious to be ignored.

It would be a difficult thing to prove that the quality of our cheese has actually deteriorated, but I do know that a large quantity of very inferior cheese has been made during the past two seasons. I speak with some assurance on this point, because during that period I have had exceptional opportunities for getting the information by constantly visiting the Montreal warehouses, and examining large numbers of cheese. There is no other way by which this information could be got so accurately. Whether there is more poor cheese now than there was three years or four years ago I am not prepared to say, but it does seem as though we had not made the advancement for some time past that one would naturally expect to follow the excellent work of the dairy schools and travelling instructors, to say nothing of the great prominence given to dairy matters by all sections of the press, but particularly by the papers devoted exclusively to agricultural matters.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

But there are other and more concrete causes which are working against the advancement of the cheese industry at the present time. I believe the most serious one is the existence of so many small factories, a condition which brings in its train a whole string of evils. In the first place, the competition for milk is so keen that the cheesemaker is often prevented from exercising his judgment in rejecting any which is not in proper condition, and the patrons, realizing that if the factory does not take their milk another will, become indifferent and careless in their methods

of handling it. The price for manufacturing is cut down to the lowest possible limit, which means poor buildings, poorly equipped in every respect. Given these conditions along with the inferior milk, it goes without saying that the most skilful cheesemakers cannot turn out an article that will meet the present day demands of the market. Moreover, any calling in which the wages are sometimes screwed down as low as \$30 and even \$25 per month, and that only about half the year, is sure to number within its ranks men who are not of the right class to make any industry a success.

Many bright young men take up cheesemaking, and fit themselves thoroughly, only to find when they want a situation that the man who will work the cheapest is often given the preference, regardless of his qualifications. The result is that scores of the most likely makers quit the business in disgust and take up some other work.

A business which is of such importance as the cheese industry is should be sufficiently attractive from a monetary point of view, as well as in other respects, to induce an intelligent, ambitious young man to take up cheesemaking as a life's work, instead of making it a stepping-stone to something else.

Now it is not to be supposed that all cheese which is made in small factories is of inferior quality, for there is nothing to prevent the very finest cheese being turned out of the small factory, provided the conditions are what they should be. The point I want to make is that such a small business means cheapness, and although a good factory may be put up to start with, lack of funds will prevent it from being kept up to the mark, the necessity for increasing the milk supply encourages the patronage in sending milk which is not in good condition, and if by any chance a capable maker is secured, he is not likely to remain long in a place which has so little to give him in return for an intelligent, skilful service.

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Then there is the comparative cost of manufacturing in small factories as compared with larger ones. Let me give you the record of one of the Government creameries in the Northwest Territories. In 1899 the output amounted to 31,674 lbs. of butter, and the actual cost of manufacturing exceeded 4 cents per lb., which is the charge for making in these creameries. In 1900 the quantity of butter made was 65,325 lbs., and there was a profit on the manufacturing of \$569, while in 1901, when the output increased to 121,417 lbs. of butter, the profit was over \$1,500. As the same rule

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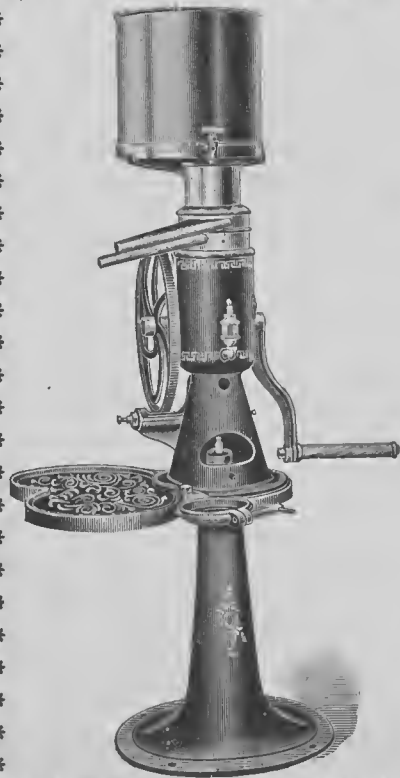
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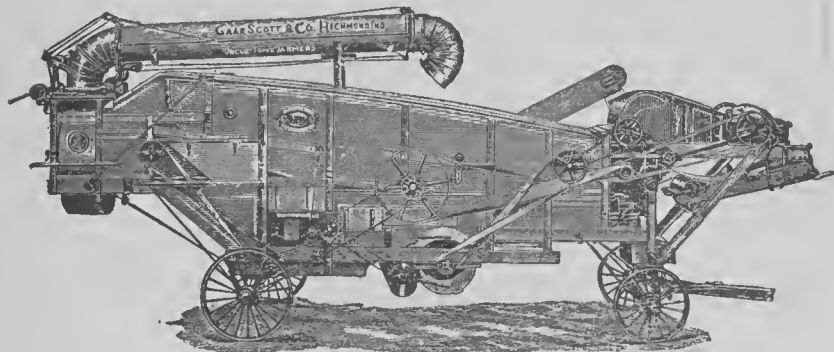
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Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

applies to both cheese factories and creameries, these figures make it quite clear that a fair sized output is one of the essentials for successful co-operative dairying.

CHEESE FACTORY AND CREAMERY BUILDINGS.

I have considerable personal knowledge of the cheese factory and creamery buildings in use throughout the west, and I have a rather extensive acquaintance in other parts of Canada, and I would point out in what respect I think improvements might be made, which would tend to raise the standard of our dairy produce and give a much better tone to the business as a whole.

The average cheese factory or creamery building has always been more or less of a makeshift affair, constructed without any definite idea of permanence or durability. It has been located too often without reference to suitability of site in regard to the matter of drainage or proper water supply. Not but what the question of water supply has had a good deal to do with the selection of sites, but the consideration has been with a view of procuring water with the least initial outlay or trouble rather than to secure a permanent and ample supply in the purest possible condition.

This state of things was not unnatural in the early days of co-operative dairying, and it is doubtful if the industry would have grown to its present proportions if more exacting conditions had been insisted on from the start, but it seems to me now that the dairy industry is so firmly established and has become such an important source of revenue to the farmers in many parts of the country, that there should be an attempt made to put it on a better footing by putting up buildings better calculated to meet the special requirements of cheese or butter manufacturing, more sanitary in their arrangements, and of more durable character. Whether the farmers own the factory or not, they should look upon it as part of the farm equipment, and should insist upon having buildings which will not only be a credit to their neighborhood, but adapted to meet modern requirements of the business. But it is not a question of appearances only, for I could point to many specific cases where inferior quality in the produce has been traced directly to contamination arising from unsanitary conditions in and around the factory, conditions that could not be avoided owing to the faulty construction of the factory itself. Leaky floors and gutters, making proper drainage impossible, is one of the worst defects in the average factory building. Where such a state of things exists the ground underneath the factory, and immediately

surrounding it, soon becomes so saturated with the dripping whey or creamery slops as to be a constant source of contamination, infecting the produce of the factory with the germs of putrefaction, which flourish under such favorable conditions. If the water supply is drawn from a well adjacent to the building it is bound to be polluted sooner or later from the same source. Actual inspection has proved to me that this is very often the case. There is a common idea that the earth acts as a permanent filter, preventing impurities from reaching the well. This is true only to a very limited extent. The best of filtering material eventually becomes foul, and has to be renewed to be effective.

CEMENT FLOORS.

The best remedy for this sort of thing is the putting in of cement concrete floors with closed tile drains, carrying all waste to a safe distance from the factory.

Wooden floors, properly laid and of good material, may be made water-tight for a short time, but it is only a question of a few years at best, while a good cement floor once put down is there to stay. The first cost of a cement floor exceeds that of a wooden one, but in the end it is very much cheaper. While the cement floor is advisable for the making-room upon sanitary grounds, it is also a decided advantage in the cheese curing room, inasmuch as the temperature of the earth is a suitable temperature for cheese curing, and the cement floor being an excellent conductor of heat, aids very materially in keeping the temperature down by absorbing the heat from the air of the room and giving it off to the ground underneath, or, in other words, the floor is cooled by the earth, and it in turn cools the air of the room.

This quality of conducting heat rapidly which a cement floor possesses, while it adds greatly to its value for a cheese curing room, makes it quite unsuitable for a creamery refrigerator. The natural temperature of such a floor, lying, as it does, on the surface of the earth, is about 60 degrees, and consequently just about right for a cheese-curing temperature, but altogether too high for preserving butter.

CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE IN CHEESE CURING ROOMS.

It has been very clearly demonstrated during the last few years that a great deal of our cheese is injured in flavor and texture by being cured at too high a temperature. Just what is the best temperature has not yet been clearly established, but there is abundance of evidence to show that there is a very

What One of the Largest Farmers in the North-West Thinks of the Gaar-Scott Outfit. He writes:

Carievale, Assa., March 14, 1902.

GAAR-SCOTT & CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—The threshing outfit I purchased from you last year gave entire satisfaction. Your 36-60 Separator threshed, cleaned the grain, and did better work all round than any outfit ever did for me. The cylinder and teeth never had to be touched for eight weeks. The Self-Feeder and Wind-Stacker was the admiration of every one who saw them work. Your Canvas Feeder wastes little or no grain. The 22-horse power Simple Engine had ample power to drive Separator, Feeder and Wind Stacker.

I can thoroughly recommend anyone intending to buy an outfit to secure a Gaar-Scott. I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN McQUEEN.

great improvement in the quality of cheese which are cured at 65 degrees and under as compared with cheese from the same batch cured at higher temperatures, or in an ordinary curing room where there is no means of controlling the temperature. A committee of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association placed the difference at one-half to one cent per pound, after careful inspection of a large quantity of cheese. The lower temperature not only improves the quality of the cheese, but it effects a saving in shrinkage amounting to fully one pound per box in three weeks.

The enhanced value of the cheese, coupled with saving of shrinkage, will pay the whole cost of making the necessary improvements in one or two years. A bulletin entitled "Improvement of Cheese Curing Rooms," giving detailed information, will be sent free to anyone upon application to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying at Ottawa.

LOW TEMPERATURE IN BUTTER MAKING.

Low temperature is the keynote of a successful butter making business. No matter how well the butter is made, if it is not immediately placed where it will be chilled down to a low temperature, it will very soon deteriorate in flavor. Any creamery refrigerator in which the temperature cannot be maintained as low as 36 degrees is either wrong in construction or not properly managed. The refrigerator should never be used for retail butter or for holding butter between workings. That means opening the door too often, allowing warm, moisture-laden air to get in, causing dampness and higher temperatures. An ante-room should always be provided where butter may be chilled or held for short periods. Even at this comparatively low temperature butter undergoes considerable change, and if it is to be held for any length of time it is necessary to have it put into cold storage where it can be kept at any desired temperature. Twelve degrees of frost is considered to be the best temperature.

I am not advocating the holding of butter on the part of the creamery. Under ordinary circumstances it is good creamery management to sell the butter as fast as it is made. Patrons get their money quicker, and risk of deterioration in quality is avoided. When the salesman holds his butter in expectation of a rise in values he is entering the realm of speculation—a part of the business which should be left to the dealer or exporter.

DISPOSAL OF WHEY AND SKIM-MILK.

The facilities for handling the whey at cheese factories and skim-milk at creameries could, on the whole, be very much improved. I would preface what

I have to say on that point by the statement that the whey should never be carried back to the farms in the cans that are used for conveying the milk to the factory. When this practice is followed there is a constant danger of taints which may develop at certain farms being transferred to others by means of the germs which are in the whey, until the whole system of the factory is infected. This very thing is taking place every day where we find persistent taints or flavors troubling the cheesemaker. The whey should either be fed at the factory or returned to the farms in vessels provided for that purpose.

It is useless to expect clean flavored cheese or butter when the milk is contaminated by the germ-laden whey and skim-milk coming from many of the dirty fermenting tanks which one meets throughout the country, and as it is likely that the patrons of many factories will continue to carry the whey home in their milk cans, any means which may be adopted to lessen the risk of injury to the milk from this source becomes highly important.

In the first place, all whey and skim-milk tanks should be perfectly tight and connected with the factory by pipes or troughs in the same condition. In order to facilitate cleaning, they should be built above ground, and properly connected with the drain, so that there is no nuisance created if any surplus has to be run off. It is doubtful which is the worst evil of the two—running the whey or skim-milk on the ground, there to lie and pollute the surroundings, or to leave the tank uncleared. Either course is to be condemned in the strongest terms.

If the tank is not kept thoroughly clean, no maker or factory owner need blame the patrons for delivering tainted milk.

FACTORY SURROUNDINGS.

The general tone of the dairy business would be very much improved if a little more care was given to the appearance and surroundings of the factories. A few flowers and a bit of lawn would make life pleasanter in such places, and there is not the slightest doubt that any work done by the maker in keeping his factory surroundings free from contaminating influences will relieve him of much worry and perhaps loss, by improving the quality of the milk. The unconscious influence on those patrons who belong to a factory where everything is in the best of order, where no offensive smell greets the senses, where the cheesemaker is always neat and clean, cannot be too highly estimated.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Paralysis.

A. M. P., Greenway, Man.: "What is the matter with some of my poultry? They stagger about and end by becoming quite unable to walk; they just lie on one side. Two I had killed, but one hen I kept. She has been in a warm place for ten days, and though she eats fairly well, and her comb is red, she cannot stand yet. She can sit up straight and she does not lie on her side as she did at first. The poultry place is large and warm, is next a pig sty and after the first thaw the place was very damp."

Answer.—Your hens have been affected with paralysis, very likely the effect of their damp surroundings.

Itch.

Archie Mills, Cottonwood, Assa.: "What will cure itch or mange on horses? Is all over their bodies in small patches and very irritable. Would any of the sheep dips or washes used for vermin be any good?"

Answer.—Yes. You can try one of the sheep dips on the horses, but we would recommend Zenoleum, one part to fifty of water. Wet every part of the horse with the solution.

Swelled Leg.

Old Subscriber, St. Eustache: "I have a mare, 10 years old. About three years ago one of her hind legs swelled from the hoof to the knee, caused, I think, from being overfed. I never could get the swelling entirely out. This winter she has been standing idle, and it has swelled at the fetlock, broken out in two places, and is discharging. What will I do to heal it up?"

Answer.—Give the following twice a day:—Pot. iodide one drachm, fluid extract of digitalis half a drachm. To be given in a little water. Bathe the leg with cold rain water in which a teaspoonful of sugar of lead is dissolved to each painful. Exercise every day if mud can be avoided. Feed dry feed and not too much of it.

Injury to Stifle.

A. M. C., Treherne, Man.: "I have a horse, six years old, which slipped about two weeks ago and tore the cap of one of his stifles loose. Would you kindly let me know if it can be cured and what to do for him. He is not very lame when he starts, but the farther he goes the worse he gets."

Answer.—Clip off the hair from a space the size of your hand over the injured stifle and rub in well for ten minutes the following blister:—Cantharides two drachms, lard one and a half ounces. After applying the blister tie him so that he cannot reach it with his mouth. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Give complete rest for two weeks and then if lameness is not gone entirely repeat the blister. Injuries to joints are sometimes slow in repair.

Lumpy Jaw Cures.

J. P. Holl, Willow City, N.D.: "Kindly inform me if the lumpy jaw cures advertised in your paper are a sure cure for that disease. Is lumpy jaw contagious and what precaution will I use with cattle affected with that disease. I own a stock ranch and lumpy jaw has broken out among my cattle."

Answer.—There is no cure which is always successful, but where the disease is treated before it has made great progress there are several remedies which are generally efficient. The cures so generally advertised are external applications and succeed where the disease is near the surface and the deeper bony structures are not much affected. For the latter cases the internal treatment with iodide of potassium succeeds in a large proportion of cases. Give from one to two drachms of the drug twice a day dissolved in a little water. Lumpy jaw is very slightly contagious, and cattle affected with it are only dangerous to other cattle when there is a running sore on the lump.

We are sorry not to comply with your request for a private answer, but if you read the heading of the veterinary column you will know why it is impossible.

Probably Pneumonia.

Subscriber, Plum Coulee, Man.: "A mare, seven years old, has been running outdoors in the daytime, stabled nights and fed on hay, with one gallon of oats and chop night and morning. Noticed her acting dumpy, kept her in, fed her condition powders twice a day. She breathed heavily most of the time, but bad no cough. She ate hay most of the time, but not much grain. She got very thin and weak and died."

Answer.—This may have been a case of pneumonia. This disease does not produce alarming symptoms to the uninitiated and the owner is often surprised when death takes the patient, for there is no evidence of pain, and although the animal breathes heavily, the appetite does not usually fail until near the end. You should have applied mustard to her chest and given her some febrifuge medicine, kept her comfortable in a box stall and fed her on boiled feed, masbes, etc.

Out of Condition.

W. J. W., Cordova, Man.: "I bought a horse last December, about 11 years old, was run down in condition, got a cough that was around amongst horses at that time. He seemed to get all right, but never gained very much in flesh; has a very good appetite, coughs a little, is weak across the kidneys. His feed is crushed oats, one gallon twice a day, boiled barley at night, three-quarters gallon, with half gallon bran, warm. Have been feeding condition powders. What can I give him to bring him around?"

Answer.—Get the following prepared by a druggist and give him a tablespoonful in each feed:—Powdered soda sulphate one pound, sodium chloride one pound, soda bicarb. two ounces, ferri sulph. exsic. two ounces, nux vomica two ounces.

Result of In-and-in Breeding.

Subscriber, Wellwood, Man.: "A sow farrowed about the 5th of March and her pigs did extra well until about two weeks old, when they began to die off. They got stupid, refuse to move and in 20 or 30 hours are dead. Their ears and feet get cold and in two or three cases the ears turned dark red about halfway down before they died. They were kept in one end of the cow stable, on a plank floor, well bedded with dry straw. The sow was fed chopped oats and skim milk and the little fellows had nothing but their mother's milk. The sow and the five of her pigs were half brother and sister, being out of the same sow by different sires. Would that have anything to do with it?"

Answer.—The young pigs apparently died from lack of constitution, the result of in-and-in breeding.

Paralysis Before Calving.

D. Moore, St. Owen's, Man.: "I have a milch cow that is down and unable to rise (this was three days ago). She can rise on her front feet, but she seems unable to put her hind ones under her, and acts as if paralyzed. She was not sick in any way previous to her lying down and she is due to calf in about three days. I have been feeding nothing but hay till a week ago, when I began to feed bran and chop. She does not feel sick, as she eats and drinks as well as ever."

Answer.—This is a common ailment of cows, and is owing to the effect of the heavy womb upon the nerves of the hind legs, and usually disappears soon after calving. Exposure to cold and scanty feed are said to predispose to it. When occurring only a few days before calving it does not require any medical treatment, all that is needed being to attend to the cow's wants, turn her from side to side once or twice a day, and keep her well bedded. If the cow does not recover the use of her legs in a day or two after calving, give her one drachm of powdered nux vomica in her feed three times a day, increasing the dose to two drachms.

Lymphangitis.

Subscriber, Rouleau, Assa.: "I have a horse, eight years old, that has been fed on prairie hay all winter and half a gallon of oats three times a day; works a little almost every day, was out for exercise in yard last Sunday afternoon and seemed all right then. Next morning his left hind leg was badly swollen at fetlock and hock, and on inside of hip close up to body. Sheath appears to be all right. Swelling is painful to the touch, especially at hock and hip. He is continually lifting the leg as if very sore. I have been bathing it with warm water and rubbing in Minard's liniment. At noon the horse's sheath was considerably swollen and it is difficult to make him walk."

Answer.—This is a case of inflammation of the lymphatic vessels and glands and should be treated, locally, by hot fomentations, followed by rubbing with a soothing liniment; internally give a dose of physic and follow by giving pot. iodide in two drachm doses twice a day until the swelling subsides. Stop feeding grain until after the horse recovers. Sloppy bran masbes and hay are better for him.

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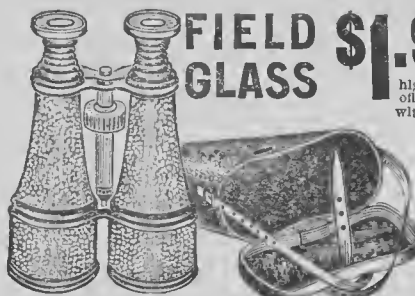
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Diarrhoea in Calves.

D. A. R., Logoch, Man.: "A newly dropped calf seemed to be all right and for two days drank its milk and appeared to be in good health. The second night it refused to drink and I found it was very sunken about the eyes and was scouring a little. The excrement was thin, white like milk and had a very bad odor. I gave brandy, laudanum and burnt flour to stop the scours, but the calf died in four days. This is the second calf that has died in this way. What is the correct treatment?"

Answer.—Through the recent investigations of Prof. Nocard it has been discovered that the contagious diarrhoea of young calves, commonly called "white scours," is a germ disease, and caused by a virulent germ which gains access to the tissues through the navel cord. In this respect the disease resembles the "joint ill" (or septic arthritis) of young foals; both diseases are contracted by infection at the navel during the first few days following birth. Prof. Nocard gives minute instructions for the prevention of the disease as follows:—

"1. Cows ready to calve shall be provided with dry and clean bedding until after the birth of the calf.

"2. As soon as labor will set in, the vulva, anus and peritoneum shall be cleaned with tepid solution of lysol in rain water; 20 grammes of lysol to each litre of water. The vagina should also be cleaned by injecting with a large syringe a great quantity of the same solution.

"3. As much as possible the calf shall be received in a clean cloth or at least upon a thick fresh bedding not soiled by urine or faeces.

"4. The cord shall be tied immediately after birth with a ligature kept in a lysol solution, and the cord amputated below the ligature.

"5. The stump of the cord and the umbilicus (navel) shall be washed with the following solution:—Rain water, 1 litre, crystals of iodine, 2 grammes, iodide of potassium, 4 grammes.

"6. The disinfection of the umbilicus and of the cord shall be completed by being coated with:—Methyl alcohol 1 litre, crystals of iodine, 2 grammes.

"7. The operation will be closed, after the alcohol has evaporated, by coating the cord and umbilicus with a thick layer of iodide collodion (1 per cent.) applied with a brush. Once the collodion is dried the calf may be left to the care of its mother."

The foregoing extract deals very minutely with that form of diarrhoea which is caused by contagion, but there remain to be considered, the very frequent cases arising from other causes. These are generally connected with the feeding of the calf, and arise when the animal is fed by hand. As far as possible, nature should be imitated. The milk should always be fed warm, and during the first week given in small quantities and often. There is nothing more likely to upset the stomach of a calf than to let it get very hungry and then drink a pailful of cold and stale milk. For diarrhoea caused in this way, change the diet to boiled milk and give the following three times a day in a little water: Diluted sulphuric acid thirty minims, tincture of catechu two drachms, spirit of chloroform thirty minims.

Bronchocele.

Subscriber, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "A mare, about seven years old, was in poor condition last summer, so was let run till late in the fall, when she seemed better, but had a slight swelling on the windpipe. When she trots her windpipe seems stopped up so that she can hardly get her breath, and this is accompanied by a roaring sound, and often blood comes from her mouth. She seems well in all other ways, eats and drinks heartily without any trouble. I had her examined by a V.S., who blistered her on the neck under the windpipe, but it did not help her in the least. What would you advise?"

Answer.—Your mare seems to have an enlargement of one of the thyroid glands. These glands lie side by side at the upper part of the windpipe, and when enlarged from the disease termed bronchocele become very noticeable. They have to become very big before they interfere with the respiration, and as you say the swelling is slight, there is a probability that the roaring is caused by something else. Roaring is usually caused by paralysis of some of the muscles of the larynx which ought to keep the larynx open and cannot do so. The opening becomes narrowed and a roaring sound is the result. Bronchocele is treated by giving iodide of potassium in one to two drachm doses twice a day, and to painting the swelling with liniment of iodine. Roaring caused by paralysis of the larynx muscles is only treated successfully by operation.

Constipation—Eczema.

Subscriber, Miami, Man.: "I have a team of horses which had the fever last summer. One of them is in good condition, the other being in foal is in poor condition, though a hearty feeder. They are more or less constipated, which causes them to groan when making passage. They appear to be troubled with short white worms. Where do these worms come from and are they the cause of the constipation? Are potatoes, or ashes, any use in expelling them? 2. A mare in foal is covered with little lumps which are itchy. They are like a scab, the size of a pea, and when you pick them off the hair comes off two, leaving a reddish mark. Mare is in good condition and feeling well, although not getting much grain and not doing any work. Had I better give her a physic?"

Answer.—1. Feed more laxative food, such

as bran, or roots, and give a tablespoonful of powdered Glauber salts in each feed until the howels are in a natural state, then as often as required to keep them so. The worms are taken into the stomach in the shape of microscopic eggs. Every horse that has worms is passing these eggs continually, and when at pasture these eggs are washed down by the rain into the sloughs, where the horses drink, or become attached to the stems of grass and are eaten with the hay. Once a horse is infested with worms they tend to increase in him, as many of the eggs are hatched without leaving the horse. Ashes are often given to remove worms and are sometimes successful.

2. Your mare has eczema. Don't give her physic, as it might affect her injuriously in her condition. Give her a tablespoonful of soda bicarb. twice a day and five grains of arsenic.

Alveolitis.

W. V. E., Livingston, Alta.: "A mare, rising six, has a hard lump on her lower jaw. I noticed it first about Christmas time and showed it to a local V.S., who seemed rather puzzled about it and advised painting with iodine. This I did every second day for a month, at the end of that time it got much bigger and I took her to the V.S. again. He made a good examination and said she was cutting a tooth there and he thought that that was the cause of the trouble. It then seemed to get smaller for a week or so, but has not improved since. She seems to feed well and looks fairly well."

Answer.—The swelling is due to irritation at the root of one of the molars. Sometimes this results in suppuration, matter forms at the root and either finds its way up the side of the tooth into the mouth or else hurrows through the bone and breaks outside the jaw, causing a running sore. Sometimes the irritation subsides without suppuration and the swelling gradually gets smaller. In this case a blister over the swelling seems advisable. Use biniodide of mercury and lard 1 to 8. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes.

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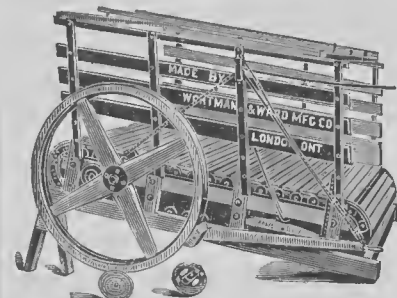
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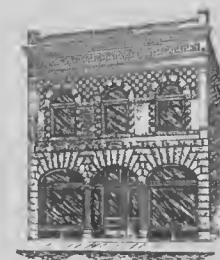
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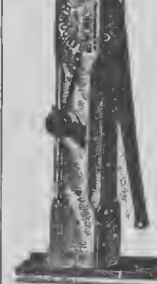
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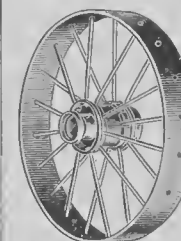
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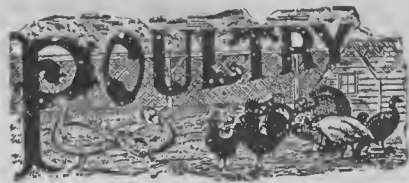
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Raising Chickens.

By Mrs. Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.

Having been very successful in raising poultry last year, and especially so in hatching and raising early chickens, I thought I would tell you how I did it for the benefit of such of your readers as it may interest.

Our hen house is 20 feet long by 8½ feet wide, with double-thick walls, plastered on the inside, and cement floor. The windows are 3x5 feet, and are 2 feet from the floor, two of them facing south and one east. The ceiling is 2-ply inch timber. The roosts are round poles hung from the ceiling and are one foot from the floor in front and two at the back. The droppings are scraped up each morning and the floor sprinkled with wood ashes. The dust bath is composed of one pound of sulphur to every eight pails of dust. I feed in a V-shaped trough. The drinking fountain is a 4-gallon covered tin can, with a strip 6 inches by 3 inches cut out of the side about 6 inches from the bottom. Our fowl are all Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The best results we had in hatching were from eggs laid by pullets eight months old, fed on a little grain morning and noon, and in the evening a mash made as follows: Two handfuls of fine ground or broken egg-shells, 2½ lbs. cut clover, scalded with about 1 qt. of water and let steam for half an hour, and mixed with bran and a little salt.

Their supply of meat is prepared at butchering time. All the refuse meat is boiled until quite tender; then mix with 1 part bran, 2 parts salt, 1 part barley ground fine and a little salt. Fill this mixture into small barrels or nail kegs, then put it out to freeze. When frozen solid, break two or three staves out of a barrel and roll it into the hen house. As it thaws the hens will get all the meat they require. We also feed a little ground bone every day.

Seeing a number of articles in the papers on how to feed poultry for egg production in winter, I tried a change of feed, but did not have as good results as I had with my own plan. I filled my first incubator on the 14th of January and had 85 live chicks out of 110 eggs. These chickens were left in the incubator for twelve hours.

In preparing the brooder, I put about one inch of sand on the bottom, heat it to 90 degrees, then put the chickens in and let them remain twelve hours without food. For the first feed mix a hard-boiled egg ground fine, shell and all, with one-quarter of a pound of stale bread crumbs. Put a clean paper over part of the sand in the brooder, then sprinkle two tablespoonfuls of this food on the paper; repeat in two hours. When the paper becomes soiled, replace with a fresh one. Continue this food for the first three days, being careful not to feed too much. On the fourth day about a teaspoonful of ground meat may be fed, also a little pin-head oatmeal mixed with small seeds, such as millet, still continuing the hard-boiled egg and bread, although a little oatmeal may be mixed with these.

When about two weeks old, split a small mangel, scrape a little out of the middle, mix with cornmeal, replace and feed. The mangel serves as a trough and at the same time teaches them to eat it. Give them a fresh one every day. By this time the chickens are able to leave the brooder for food. Scatter a little wheat and seeds on the hen house floor. Boiled potatoes mixed with fine ground oats and cornmeal slightly dampened with skim-milk may now be fed for breakfast. About 10 o'clock give them ground cabbage, carrots, mangels or onions mixed with fine

ground oats, cornmeal or shorts. If possible, change this portion of their diet every day. When they are about three months old I feed them wheat for supper, and at four months whole oats. While in the brooder give all the clean cold water they will drink in saucers with a teacup turned bottom up in each one.

Do not give them any milk for the first two weeks. We raised all our February and March chickens in this way. I disposed of very few of the February chickens, as the majority of them were pullets. What cockerels there were among them and also those hatched in March were sold to the Canada Produce Co., Toronto. The February chickens weighed on an average 4 lbs. each at four months old, and the March chickens weighed 3 lbs. each at three months old. The February pullets commenced laying in August, moulted in the last of September, commenced laying again soon after and have been laying ever since. I have used an incubator for the past two years and am having quite as good success this year as in previous years.

Regularity in feeding fowls is as important as liberality.

No better egg-producing food has been found than skim-milk.

High feeding is said to cause leg weakness in young chicks.

A dark comb is not a good indication. Something is the matter.

Whitewash is a cheap disinfectant and a good thing for the poultry house.

No better preventive has been found for scabby legs than ordinary grease.

Be sure to see that your poultry have abundant exercise. They will not thrive without it.

Exercise is a better stimulant for laying hens than heat producing condiments.

All of the best breeds have been built up by judicious inbreedings of selected fowls.

It is strange how much is often expected from flocks, and yet how little is done for them.

Eggs from hens overfat never hatch well and those that do hatch, the chicks will be weak and short-lived.

Buckwheat is stimulating in its nature and therefore especially valuable for feeding hens and growing chickens.

The hen that is compelled to expose herself to the winds of spring will hardly ever do her best as a layer.

Don't forget to dust the sitting hen with insect powder, and her nest as well, before placing her on the nest.

Encourage the hens to lay by providing nests in sheltered corners. See that there is plenty of bright dry straw in the nest.

Don't forget to see that the hens have a good dust bath. It is the only remedy they have for ridding themselves of vermin.

An American poultry journal has the following: "Why are eggs getting cheap? Because Germany has sent her Hen-ery over here."

Lettuce makes a fine green food for young chicks. Get some started as soon as possible, as there is nothing better for them.

Cleanliness and watchfulness are cardinal virtues in the poultry yard. Many a brood of chicks has been sacrificed to carelessness.

A bushel of fresh lime made into whitewash may do a whole lot of purifying in cellars, stables, chicken houses and other places.

The mongoose, a member of the weasel family, was introduced on the Hawaiian Islands from India to kill rats. Having killed these off, it turned its attention to chickens, and now poultry products are a great price.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

AGAIN DEMONSTRATED



They have the best in M. Bronze Turkeys—1st adult cock and 1st pullet, the only winner of two 1st prizes. W. Wyandottes, 1st cockerel 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 2nd pen. W. Rocks, 1st pen and 2nd cockerel.

Eggs for hatching—M. Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 9 eggs. W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks, \$2.00 13 eggs. R. C. White Leghorns, \$2.00 13 eggs. Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 13.

J. WILDING, Mgr., Winnipeg, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, we won 2nd hen, 3rd pullet and 1st in Pekin Ducks, male and female.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2 per 13. Ducks \$2 per 11. We have some grand breeding cockerels for sale, also two turkey hens.

KING & KIDD, 562 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

Now for Hatching—Eggs from our W. Wyandottes that have never been beaten in a show. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our B. P. Rocks that won 1st prize at the Winnipeg Industrial last summer. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our S. C. B. Leghorns that won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial last year. \$1.00 for 13 eggs. B. Minorcas, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. We have for sale a lot of Scotch Collie pups bred from imported stock, ready to deliver about April 15. Address—

J. H. DAWSON, Manager,
282 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

I am breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks from four pens this season, two for pullet mating and two for cockerel mating. I have imported two 2-year-old cocks to mate up with pullets I bred from imported stock, all direct from Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

JOHN STRATTON,
Breeder and Importer of

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

I have four pens of Hawkins' Royal Blue strain of B. P. Rocks, second to none. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Young stock always on hand. Also choice Yorkshire Pigs.

JOHN STRATTON,
Box 157, Stonewall, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way
Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle.
Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power.
Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

THERE IN THE EGG NEXT SEASON

Can sell you Eggs at \$2.00 per setting, same pens from which I breed, containing winners and offspring from winners. 1901 record—1st cock, 1st and 3rd hen, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. 1902—2nd and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, no cockerel shown, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Males all sold, 10 females left.

FOR SALE

Silver Grey Dorkings exclusively and eggs from my prize-winning birds, \$2.00 per setting, or two settings for \$3.00.

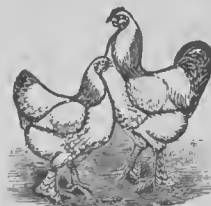
DANIEL CARTER,
Brandon, Manitoba.

B. P. ROCKS S. C. W. LEGHORNS B. MINORCAS

The above are choice birds headed by imported cockerels. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting.

WALTER L. LEAVENS,
Foxwarren, Man.

"THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS."



Light Brahmas

(Exclusively)

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1901, I won the sweepstakes Drewry Cup, value \$100, gold medal, 1st and 2nd breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others. At Manitoba Poultry Show in Winnipeg City, Feb., 1902, my birds made this unparalleled record, viz.: They won the Lieut.-Governor's cup, value \$100; Drewry cup, value \$100, and gold medal; Braudon Association's cup and medal; Winnipeg Association arm chair, also special prize for best breeding pen and special prize for best display Light Brahmas; also 1st breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others.

SPLENDID PENS FOR 1902.

Prices of eggs for hatching—15 eggs for \$3.00; 30 eggs for \$5.00. Orders booked now and shipped when wanted. Terms—Cash with order.

20-COCKERELS-20

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Also a few breeding hens.

N.B.—The demand for this high class stock is large, and I advise all to order early. I have already sold and shipped stock this season to the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Virden, Manitoba.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS WARRANTED TO LAST 10 YEARS

Without repairs. To require no supplied moisture. To be self-ventilating, self-regulating. To be fire-proof. Simple and easy to operate and to produce larger and stronger and more chicks than any other make of incubator on the market. To be specially adapted to our climate. I CARRY A FULL STOCK IN WINNIPEG AND TEST EVERY MACHINE BEFORE SHIPPING. Endorsed by 28 experimental farms in Canada and U.S. Write for catalog to

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG

I keep acclimatized utility breeds of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens and sell eggs and stock. 30 prizes and medals at Manitoba Poultry Show and Winnipeg Industrial. Also in stock a supply of extra strong Wire Netting for poultry fences, Bone Mills, Grit and Shell Crushers, Caponizing Instruments, Leg Bands, Poultry Punches, Lice Exterminator and all poultry supplies.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards. 34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS

Supplied by the 100

No more stock for sale. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole Agent for Canada.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN

The time is now at hand to order eggs for hatching, and we are now ready to receive orders, or pleased to answer any correspondence. Our assortment is small but choice:—Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns; Turkey Eggs, Incubating Thermometers, Magnifying Tubes, 75c. and \$1.00, wood or metal mounts.

T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Scratchings.

Young chicks must have a dry place to roost in at night. They can stand to have wet feet occasionally during the day—better not.

When the breeding season is over pen up the male bird and let the flock run without him. The eggs will keep longer because infertile.

Vigor in a flock means plenty of eggs, healthy birds, wholesome meat for the table and less work in the care and management of the flock.

Uniformity in color and shape is an important item when a lot of fowl are marketed, but weight and egg production are more profitable.

In selecting eggs for hatching take those that are medium sized, strong-shelled, cool, perfect, and from hens known to be healthy and good layers.

Very often the grit in different parts of the country is too fine for poultry, and in this case you have to furnish them coarse grit for masticating their food.

In an egg producing contest in the East, which took in 24,000 fowl, the cost of feed was shown to be an average of 94c. per year for each hen, and the profit, over the cost of feed, \$1.01.

Grit is the chickens' teeth. Good mastication means good digestion; good digestion means perfect assimilation of food. All poultry, to thrive, must have this.

A pullet that is not a good layer will not improve when she becomes a hen. This has been proved at the Maine experiment station. Moral: the first year's product of eggs tells the tale.

If eggs intended for hatching cannot be used right away, they can be kept a while by packing them in excelsior or bran and stored in a cool place, but not so cold as to chill the eggs.

The best mating to make in order to get eggs for hatching is to mate a cock with early pullets or a strong cockerel with hens. This mating gives maturity on one side and activity on the other.

Keep a close watch for lice and mites these days. It does not take a very high temperature to set these pests at work at a lively rate. Lice killers are cheap, numerous and effectual. It pays to use them.

It is claimed that shrunken wheat is better feed for hens than that which is plump. There is good philosophy in this, for the shrunken grains have less starch in them than the plump ones, and starch makes fat instead of eggs.

Remember that the hen that is laying needs about twice as much feed as she would need if not laying. Like any other machine, she must be furnished the material from which to manufacture her finished product—eggs.

A lifelong breeder of poultry makes the following remarkable statement about the male bird: A rooster that grabs everything from hens thereby confesses he is weak and cannot scratch for himself. He is not as desirable as a generous bird that calls his hens to everything. Even if the latter gets thin and has to be fed, he is strong and of the right stuff.

To cure a young dog of eating eggs draw the contents of two or three eggs by making holes in both ends and fill in with paste of some kind containing a little red pepper. Put these in the nests where the pup is accustomed to find eggs. Do not practice cruelty on the young brute by using a large quantity of pepper, a very little will suffice to give him a poor opinion of eggs as a diet for dogs.

**LIGHT
BRAHMA
EGGS**

FOR \$2.00 I will send you 13 eggs^s from some of the best Light Brahmas in the Province. My breeding pens contain only birds of the finest breeding and merit.

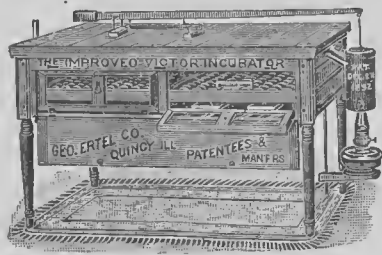
S. G. NEWALL,
64 Alexandria St., - WINNIPEG

Oak Grove Poultry Yards, LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams; Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs.	.. \$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs.	.. 27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 eggs, 200 lbs.	.. 32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs.	.. 40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs.	.. 55.00
Hatching Wonder, 50 eggs	.. 10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs	.. 15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs	.. 25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry supplies.

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man

**THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR**

ON SALE BY RESPONSIBLE CANADIAN AGENTS.

Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, fully covered by patent.

WRITE FOR NAME OF CANADIAN AGENT NEAREST YOU.

Agents carry incubators in stock, duty paid, and can save you money. Complete 180-page catalogue for 1902, finely illustrated, free if you mention this paper. Ask for Book No. 125. Address
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

Producing eggs for market is the first and easiest department of the poultry business to learn and prepares the way for all other branches. He who starts with this view and gradually goes on to breed fancy fowl is more apt to make a success of the breeding business than the man who starts to breed fancy stock at first.

**White
Plymouth
Rocks**

Address—
E. SCARLETT, OAK LAKE, MAN.

At the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show I entered only four birds and

Cock won first place and at the Toronto Show last winter as a cockerel won first place, scoring 94½ points.

Pullet won first place at the recent Winnipeg Show, also. I am adding to these a prize-winning hen at Toronto, London and Guelph, and also a few of the highest scoring pullets to be had in America.

**EGGS FOR SALE AND ALSO
A FEW GOOD COCKERELS.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, Black Langshans, \$2.00 PER SETTING. First prize Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, Barred Rock pen; special for best pen; special for B. R. cockerel, Kingscore, 92½ points, head of pen, Holden judge. Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD,
457 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE
(Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the world which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs

cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them

safely in lower section. Prevents flies, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer

for it or write to **L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfr.,**

10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.

**IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**

No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.

Prices, freight and duty paid,
F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

Junior, 60 eggs, 85lbs.	\$14.00
No. 1, 120 eggs, 175lbs.	\$27.50
No. 2, 240 eggs, 235lbs.	\$38.35
No. 3, 350 eggs, 300lbs.	\$49.00

1902 descriptive circular free.

J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT, - P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.

Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 headed by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 headed by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Purchasers of Incubators, Brooders, or two settings of eggs presented with one year's subscription to the best American Poultry Journal.

**McARTHUR'S
Buff
Wyandottes**

At 1900 Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won **SILVER MEDAL**, largest exhibit of birds any American class, scoring over 90 points. At 1902 show my birds won **TWICE AS MANY PRIZES AS ALL OTHERS TOGETHER**. None better!

Second prize pen (1 cock, 3 hens, \$15.00. Three cockerels, \$4 each. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, of \$5.00 for 39.

F. G. McARTHUR, Carman, Man.

LUCKNOW POULTRY YARDS

Have won over 1,200 prizes during the past six years at the leading shows. Our matings this season will undoubtedly produce a large percentage of winners, and if you are after quality try our L. Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver L. Wyandottes, Red Caps, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, White and Buff Leghorns, Golden Seabright and Pyle Game Bantams. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin and Rouen Ducks, \$1 per 11. We have an exceptionally strong pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns at \$1 per 13. We guarantee satisfactory hatches regardless of distance expressed. Further information, address—**LYONS BROS., Lucknow, Ont.**

**SHOEMAKER'S BOOK
ON POULTRY**

And Family Almanac for 1902, 160 pages 122 engravings: the finest work of its kind ever published. Gives recipes for making condition powders, remedies for all diseases of fowls, plans and diagrams for building poultry houses, tells you how to raise chickens profitably, gives description with illustration of 48 leading varieties of pure bred fowls, also

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

and poultry supplies at lowest prices. It is an encyclopedia of chicken information, worth many times its cost to anyone interested in poultry. You positively cannot afford to be without it. Sent postpaid, on receipt of 1 rice, 15 cents. Address,
G. C. Shoemaker, Box 80, Freeport, Ill.

**BARRED and
BUFF ROCKS**

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.

**W. A. PETTIT, ACME
POULTRY
YARDS.**

Specialist in Single Comb **BLACK ORPINGTONS** and Single Comb **WHITE LEGHORNS**. Orpington Eggs \$2.00 for 13.

Leghorn Eggs, from 2 pens. No. 1, \$2.00 for 13. No. 2, \$1.00 for 13.

Corydon Ave. WINNIPEG.

**CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

(Exclusively).

The utility kind. Six cockerels, 4½ months, dressed 30 lbs. The fancy kind. Lethbridge, 1901. All firsts of Rocks, 1st breeding pen (6 pens).

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15.
W. A. HAMILTON,
Lethbridge, Alta.

Incubators! Incubators!

Over 500 first premiums have been awarded our firm at the principal shows in the world. Write for prices.

BLACK BROS., Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID,
293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS.,
Lillyfield, Man.

Little Better than the Best.

Buff Wyandottes & Cornish Indian Games, prize-winners. Eggs, \$2 per 13, \$5 per 36. Address **E. FORTIER, P.O. Box 461, Winnipeg, Man.**

Eggs! Butter! Poultry!

Handled on commission from farmers only. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR,
1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

BANNER POULTRY YARDS.

Eggs for hatching from imported stock of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Barred and White Rocks, B. Javas, Partridge Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Bearded Golden Polish, \$2.00 for 13 eggs, \$3.00 for 26. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 for 11 eggs, \$3.00 for 22.

R. B. PRESTON, Pilot Mound, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

KLONDIKE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

ARE THE BEST

Latest Improvements. Strongest Guarantee. Easily Operated. Write for free Catalogue, which contains much valuable information. Address
Klondike Incubator Co., Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa

THE F. O. MABER CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Western Canada.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and stray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or stray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and stray, compiled since last issue:—

Lost.

Duck Lake, Assa.—Strayed from Beardsy's Reserve, nine two-year-old steers, three two-year-old heifers, two three-year-old heifers, four yearling steers and four yearling heifers, all branded ID on left hip. A reward will be given for any information that will lead to their recovery. J. H. Price.

Hamiota, Man.—One dark brown pouy, all legs clipped, white star on face, halter on, sweeney in shoulder. W. J. Moffett, 22, 15, 25, 1w.

Estray.

Arcola, Assa.—Pony, bay, white star in forehead, white nose, three white feet, weight about 600 lbs., no brand. J. W. McDonald, 12, 9, 10w2.

Bittern Lake, Alta.—Two steers, coming two years, red, wire in ears, no brand. Edward Gladu, N.W. 10, 48, 22w4.

Calgary, Alta.—Since about February 1, mare, sorrel, white stripe on face, hind feet white, slight build, about 15.2 hands in height, red leather halter on, branded half circle on left shoulder; mare, bay, in foal, small white spot on forehead, about 14 hands in height, broken to harness, brand resembling DD on right hip. James Walker.

Davisburg, Alta.—Since about February 8, cow, three years, red, brand resembling circle on right hip, calf at foot. Hope Smith, Bow River.

Edmonton, Alta.—On premises of Indian "Paul," of White Whale Lake Reserve, for about three months, mare, brown, with small white star, over 15 hands, heavy set, right ear cropped, brand resembling anchor on left thigh and left shoulder. Apply to James Gibbons, Indian Agent.

Lorlie, Assa.—Since last fall, pony horse, aged, grey, both ears split; pony mare, two years, pinto. John Barnsley.

MacLeod, Alta.—Horse, buckskin; horse, black; horse, brown; all branded dot over 7 on left thigh. Jos. G. Hoge.

MacLeod, Alta.—One stallion, bay, three years, branded diamond on right shoulder, JHH monogram on left shoulder, heart brand on left thigh. Jos. G. Hoge.

Maple Creek, Assa.—Cow, aged, roan, one horn broken off, wild, branded A reversed B on right ribs, with calf. Arthur Blythman.

Morley, Alta.—Since December, 1900, mare, about eight years, brown, with yellow muzzle, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead, hind feet white, braided FJO on left shoulder. H. P. Le Sueur.

Milestone, Assa.—Since about February 26, mare, roan, mark of a cut across breast, brand resembling H0. Wm. Bradley, 8, 12, 19w2.

Strathcona, Alta.—Since January 1, yearling steer, Jersey, colored, white spot on face, white hind feet, no brand. N. Girard.

Valley View, Assa.—Since about December 10, 1901, heifer, three years, red, one horn only, about two inches long, no brand; steer, two years, red, white star on forehead, white on flank, round hole in right ear, piece out of under side of right ear, no brand. Thos. Brown, 18, 18, 32w1.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since April, 1900, mare, brown, black points, white star on forehead, no brand, has two colts now. Jens Nelson, four miles from Battle Lake.

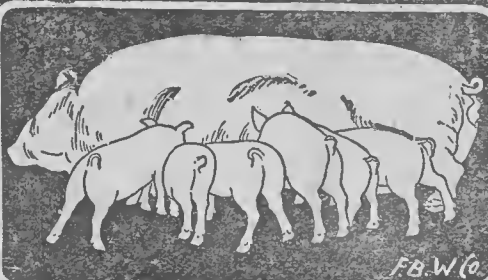
LOST

About 15th Nov., 1901 four head horses: One bay mare, 10 years old, ring bone on front foot; one roan filly, two years old, foundered; one bay colt, one year old; one sorrel colt, one year old, white face. Anyone finding them send word to James A. Hamilton, Oakburn, Man., and a suitable reward will be given. 6-7

LOST or STOLEN

Horse, 13 this spring, white stripe on face, left front leg white and a little crooked, left hind leg white. He is a low stout horse. I will give anyone \$5.00 that will lead to recovery of animal.

SAM. T. STEWART,
Venlaw, Man.



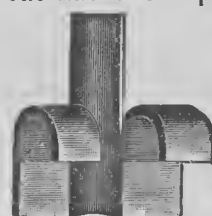
Sample gallon, \$2.00. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send for copy of our booklet "Veterinary Advisor. It is free."

FOR THE HOG: ZENOLEUM

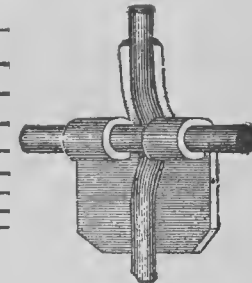
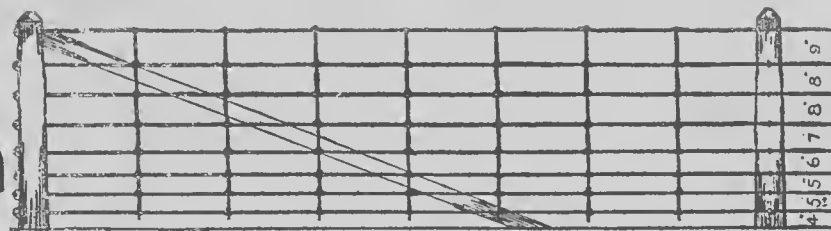
It is a mistake to suppose that when it comes to the hog a disinfectant has no place. By its timely use the germs of disease are destroyed and the dreaded cholera ward off. Is not that worth much? Disease germs precede the disease. Lay the axe at the root of the evil. Keep the system healthy and vigorous and the housings sanitary, and contagion is unlikely. For destroying lice and all other insect and parasitic life, not only on hogs, but on all other domestic animals, for stomach and intestinal worms, and all sorts of skin diseases of animals, Zenoleum is the approved remedy among stock men. It has been used and experimented with at the Government Experiment Stations, and it is highly commended.

THE F. O. MABER CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG.

The Anchor Clamp

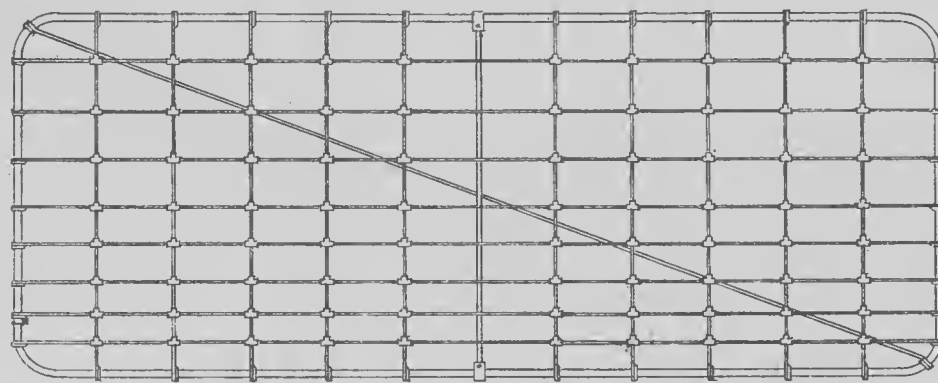


BEFORE CLOSING



AFTER CLOSING

Made throughout of one kind and size of wire—No. 9 Galvanized Steel, with automatic ratchets to allow for contraction and expansion. Cheaper than barbed wire. Is easily constructed. Is the strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market. No barbs. No sagging. Posts can be set 33 feet apart.



The above cut represents the strongest, cheapest and best iron frame gate yet devised. Made of 1 1/2 inch tubing and supported with 3 upright tubes, wired centre, cross wires securely fastened with steel clamps, each wire forming a brace, making the whole one complete piece. Height 4 ft. Length, 3 to 14 ft.

Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished. Write for Catalogue.

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Limited.

P. O. Box 507.

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WEIGHT 3100 POUNDS, AGE 3 YEARS.

MADE FROM PHOTO



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DEALERS SELL THESE ON A "SPOT CASH" GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY CURE.
INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER.

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INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE.
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SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

SHORTHORN. Owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A. We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our four Stallions, Blood Hares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 153 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Steer. It costs us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

309. McDermot Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 5, 1902.



HEDGE FENCE LIBEL CASE.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an unbiased report of the trial of the suit brought against The Nor-West Farmer for libel by the Hedge Fence Co. at Brandon. It is not nearly as strongly worded in our favor as it could be and still be within the bounds of truth. However, we wish to be fair to the company because we bear them no malice, neither did we at the time the warning against having anything to do with their hedges was written and for which they sued us for libel. Our sole reason for writing the so-called libellous article was in the interests of our readers, because we knew that hedge fences had not proved an unqualified success in Ontario or wherever tried in the United States. We knew, too, when that article was written, of the lien which the agreement of the company placed on the land of the farmer signing it. Knowing these things and feeling certain that farmers would some day be sorry they ever tried to grow a hedge fence, as the farmers in other places now are, we deemed it our duty to speak out and warn farmers against having anything to do with these hedges until the company promoting their growth could show much greater evidence of the feasibility of growing hedges in this climate than they were at that time able to do. This is only common sense and surely within the sphere of an agricultural paper written in the interests of farmers, and we feel that we would have been remiss in our duty to our subscribers if we had remained silent on this matter. Every firm offering their goods to the public exposes them to public criticism and must be willing to take some hard knocks but by showing the superiority of their goods to live down what has been said against them, and the best plan to start the growing of hedges here is to demonstrate clearly that they can be grown—and grown within the time claimed that they can be.

SWAMP FEVER INVESTIGATION.

In last issue attention was called to the large amount of horse sickness that has been more prevalent in Northern Alberta perhaps than any other portion of the West, though all portions have been more or less affected. We are pleased to be able to state that Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector of the Dominion, has decided that the investigations as to the cause of swamp fever, started by the Manitoba Veterinary Association, should be continued. He has

secured a grant for this purpose and the work will now be prosecuted vigorously by Drs. Torrance and Bell, of Winnipeg. These gentlemen carried on the investigations previously made, and are, therefore, in a position to go ahead at once on the basis of their former work. We wish for them all success in their work, as it is of great importance to all parts of the West.

Dr. Rutherford is reorganizing the whole of the veterinary branch of the Department and putting it on a more efficient footing than ever before. This first act for the benefit of the West, however, will be appreciated by farmers, and we feel sure it is only the first fruits of what a thoroughly organized and capable staff of Government veterinarians can and will do for us under a new chief.

UNSATISFACTORY EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The lower price of Manitoba wheat, as compared with that paid for the American product at Duluth, has frequently been the subject of discussion and is still a bone of contention. Though there has been at times a difference of some cents, yet it is interesting to note that at the present time it is only nominal. One reason for this gradual approximation in the prices at the two markets is that our wheat being sent across the ocean in greater quantity this year than ever before, is rising in value as it gets better known to the men who do most to fix values—we mean the buyers on the ultimate markets.

Another cause of difference is the readiness with which a purchaser for American wheat of every grade can always be found. Besides the enormous consumption by the mills of Superior and Minneapolis there are markets all the way to New York at which every milling quality of wheat has the chance of being sold at its full value. As these mills all work on a standard of No. 2 northern, the bulk of Uncle Sam's wheat is the very sort most in demand to keep these big mills going, and there is not one-tenth of the possibility of stagnation in business such as we have had here. Our mills all buy on an export basis and are hampered in their flour deliveries as much as are the dealers in their foreign sales.

There has been a great deal of heart-burning over this question in the years that are past, but never so much as since the out-turn of last year's crop. The question naturally is forced upon us, "Who or what is to blame for this, and what is the remedy?" Nearly all who undertake publicly and privately to discuss this question lay almost all the stress on what takes place with the grain on this side of the water. The idea is generally held that the grain is tampered with in transit and does not reach the English miller as straight Manitoba wheat. As an example of this idea we may refer to the proposition made recently that a carload of each of our standard grades of wheat should be carried over to England, and there ground and put on the market to demonstrate in the clearest possible way the superior quality of our flour. At first sight it looks as if no method of proof could be simpler and clearer. Yet this, if done, would be something never before seen in England. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that the big mills of Keewatin and Winnipeg and the smaller ones scattered over this country, are the only mills in the world that grind straight Northwestern wheat. Even these mills have each a method peculiar to itself of blending the grades it uses so as to produce the various grades of flour desired.

It would surprise some of our farmers if they saw how, at the big mills, wheat, which they think the acme of perfection, is pushed off and sold outside the country on grade, while wheat they think is not to be named in the same breath with it is used to produce the high-priced patents for which our

mills are famous. Yet such is the fact even in Manitoba.

Now let us go over to England. There we find every miller, who claims special expert knowledge, has his special formula for the blending of wheats to produce flour that shall take a front rank place on the home market. These formulae must, of course, vary as the supply from the world's wheat fields varies in quality and quantity. But it is safe to say that no merchant miller in England grinds any one straight grade of wheat. Let us name a few of the kinds of wheat he buys. Kubanka was a dead failure in Manitoba, but it sells well in England when raised in Eastern Russia; Ghirka (East India), Duluth, Manitoba, Portland, etc., with a dash of home-grown. This gives an idea of where an English miller's sack of flour comes from.

Then all Englishmen, millers included, are set in their ways; they won't change round till fairly driven to it. If we could send them as much every year as we can do this they would stay with us and give us as good prices as are going; but if we send 5,000,000 bushels one year and 30,000,000 the next it flusters them, and they say: "Why don't you send us 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 every year and save us the bother of changing methods or formulas? We really can't stand your irregular habits of wheat production and will only take your stuff at two pence a bushel lower." Have our friends ever thought of this, and if what we say is true, what becomes of that bright idea of sending a carload to be ground in England?

Even if a miller could be got to grind that sample car, which we doubt, no baker would take up with it. He, and the traveller from whom he buys, know to a shade the blend of flour that produces the bread which pleases the consumers. Millers, and sometimes bakers, too, buy American barrel flour to be used in blending with the produce of their own mills, but they never, so far as we can learn, use straight American flour for baking purposes. They would to a certainty think it a good joke if asked to grind and bake a straight car of No. 1 hard Manitoba, and we may dismiss the project as futile.

It is not only in England that the blending of flour to suit the tastes of the customers is practiced. The markets of the East are now practically controlled by the users of blended flour and the largest bakery in Toronto, using blended flour altogether, has almost smothered the men who use the product of the older methods of milling.

The idea of sending sample bags or car lots may seem the most natural way in the world of making foreign buyers fully acquainted with each of our special grades of wheat. But the men who propose that plan should be reminded that sealed samples certified to by the chief grain inspector and secretary of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg are regularly sent out every season in this very way. Why should we proceed now to duplicate them?

There is another strong point in some

The MAN and the HOUR meet by the time of an Elgin Watch

Punctuality's watch word is *Elgin*.
Worn everywhere; sold everywhere;
guaranteed by the world's greatest
watch factory. Booklet mailed free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

men's minds. Duluth grades have all winter been bringing better prices than the same grades in Manitoba, and a frequently alleged reason for this is that there must be fraudulent handling of our wheat somewhere along the road. Such trickery is much more difficult of achievement than some people imagine. The wheat sent via Buffalo and New York from Fort William does not go as an orphan thrown on a cold world. The New York agent to whom it is consigned is a pretty live man, and our large exporters have considerable confidence that what they send out gets to market in practically the same quality as it leaves us. The Farmer has tested this in the past and the best men in the trade are fairly well satisfied that the wheat they send out goes abroad without being adulterated.

Once the Northwest can export a sufficient quantity of wheat regularly so that English millers can depend on it,

TEARFUL OR CHEERFUL?

Whether a woman is tearful or cheerful depends not on what she has materially, but what she is physically. Many an indulgent husband is driven almost to despair by the tearful outburst of a wife who has "everything she wants." He wants to know what's the matter. But the wife can't tell. She only knows that she is depressed and despondent.

Such a condition is usually related to some form of womanly disease. The mental depression has its corresponding womanly weakness.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription changes tearful women to cheerful women by curing the diseases which cause physical weakness and depression of spirits. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Alice Adams, of Laboratory, Washington Co., Pa., says: "With many thanks I write to let you know how I am. I can say by God's help and your help I am well. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I can do all my work. I can't praise your medicine too highly. I will recommend your medicines as long as I live. If any one doubts this give them my address."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Keep the bowels healthy by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



then they will be willing to pay as much for it as for American or any other kind. Changing the grades bothers them as does an irregular or a small supply. They will not pay as much for Manitoba wheat, because, having got their mills set to grind a certain combination of wheats, they don't want to change them, as they would have to do if they could not get another supply of the same grade. Once they become familiar with our grades, know they can depend on them, and that the supply is large enough so that they can always get it when they want it, then they will be willing to bid up for our wheat and values will soon be equal to those at Duluth.

MEASURING GRAIN FROM THE THRESHING MACHINE.

This is no new question, and it has once more been up in the district courts of Manitoba as well as in the parliament at Ottawa. At Neepawa the other day John H. Howard sued T. Poole and John Ducklow for his threshing bill. Both of them set up the usual defence that the grain was not measured in accordance with the Dominion statutes, and therefore they could get from under their obligation to pay for the work. This defence, of course, blocked the court from dealing with the case on its merits and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

We trust that the great bulk of our farming readers share in our opinion of the men who, after having their work done in preference to others who are willing to pay for honest work well done, take advantage of this quibble to escape payment. This paper, while objecting to combinations unfair to the working farmer, desires to see every thrasher fairly paid for the service he renders his district, and we condemn without stint every device that may be taken to escape that payment. We contend that if a man, before the thrasher starts, agrees to take bag measure, he should be bound to accept that mode of measurement till his work is finished or stop the work. To insist on the mode of weighing called for by the statute means that the extra trouble will cost several dollars more every day the machine runs. We say plainly that this antiquated statute won't suit our threshing conditions and ought to be abolished or amended.

We, therefore, regret exceedingly that when, on March 13th, Mr. Boyd, M. P., raised the question in the House at Ottawa, he was met with the stale old "non possumus" plea, that has so often been used to block useful changes required to suit the altered conditions of the times. Mr. Boyd suggested that the Government test and stamp the automatic weighers now attached to the threshers.

The reply of the Minister of Inland Revenue was: "We cannot inspect a measure attached to the threshing machine unless it comes under the terms of the law. If it does, then, of course, we are bound to inspect it. Any machine which falls under the terms of the law we are bound to inspect."

Mr. Boyd's very proper retort to this plea was that a machine which threshed over 2,000 bushels a day should not be hampered by such restrictions so long as it was open to both parties to agree on the mode of measurement before the work was started. It is much to be feared that this silly and unnecessary adherence to a mode of measurement out of keeping with the conditions of the West, and not really essential to the doing of justice between man and man, will still be clung to by eastern fogies. We trust that Mr. Boyd will stick to his point and try to procure the backing of every western member for a rational change in favor of free contract. Every honest farmer and thrasher must we think agree with us.

Failing success along this line there is yet another remedy. The threshermen should stand shoulder to shoulder and boycott every man that has availed himself of this legal subterfuge to escape his payments. And no farmer should help such a man with his harvest work.

THE McCloskey
MANITOBA
Thresher

With Wind
Stacker.
Waterous
Double
Cylinder
Traction
Engines.



Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the National separator appearing in this issue. Complaint has been made that statements appearing in the advertisement of a rival company in our last issue were unwarranted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for statements appearing in our advertisements.

—The effects of indifferent winter storage of grain are already being noticed at Winnipeg. Cars of wheat partially bin burnt have come in, and it is a question whether the part of that wheat so bin burnt has got bad in the farmer's own barn or in the elevator. Cars of tough wheat are also appearing. It is bad enough to have a whole car bad, but it is much worse to have 1,000 bushels of good grain ruined in its grading by being carelessly mixed with one or two hundred bushels of inferior stuff that a live man would have kept out of it.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

Winnipeg, July 13th, 1901.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.
F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

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W. G. FONSECA, 176 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg



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Bronze Medal for superior excellence for Fanning Mill with Bagging Attachment awarded at the

PAN-AMERICAN, BUFFALO, N.Y.

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The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., of Chatham (Limited.)

WM. ATWELL, Western Manager, Brandon.

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McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
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Monuments,
Headstones,
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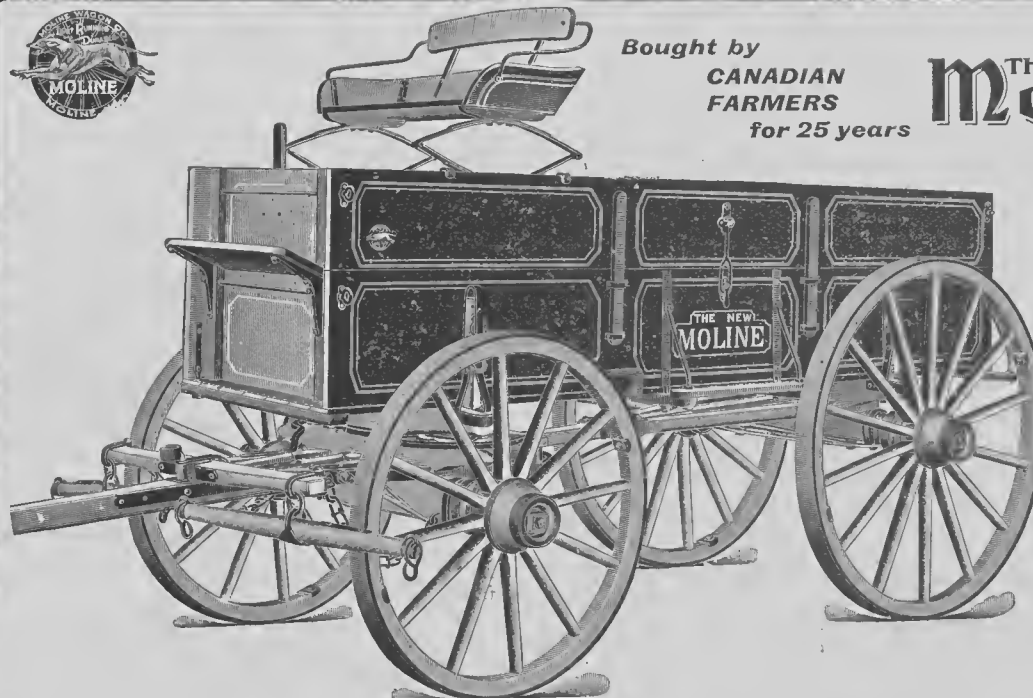
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British Columbia
Farms

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the Province. Write for Farm Pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B.C.,
Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



Bought by
CANADIAN
FARMERS
for 25 years

THE NEW
Moline

THE MATERIAL

The same good, solid stuff as seen in the olden times.

THE CONSTRUCTION

Highest perfection attainable by scientific knowledge and the aid of latest improved machinery, and embodying the greatest number and most valuable

IMPROVEMENTS
FOR 1902.

The Fairchild Co., Ltd., General Agents, Winnipeg.



Winnipeg, April 8th, 1902.

The recent floods and washouts on the railways have delayed traffic to some extent, but in no way affected the general bright outlook. In all lines business continues active. A few of the important changes noted since last market report is the shortage in wire nails. The spring demand for them has about cleaned out supplies in the hands of western dealers and it may be possible that repeat orders cannot be filled, as it is almost impossible to get fresh supplies. Cut nails have advanced 5 per cent. owing to the shortage of steel. Fence staples have also advanced 25c. on each 50 lb. package. The binder twine situation does not clear up. Some of the larger concerns have withdrawn their prices, having sold all they care about at present. There is no solution to the question at present. The supply of material is short, but an unexpected failure of crop anywhere may so alter the state of things as to leave a surplus, hence values will not be permanently fixed until more definite crop conditions are made known. Building operations in Winnipeg promise to be very active and from all parts come reports of the benefits that are being derived from the incoming immigration. Bank clearings continue to show an expansion and bank rates hold steady at 6 to 7 per cent. for ordinary loans.

Wheat.

Prices on outside markets are practically the same as a week ago and little is doing on the home market with as little change in values. There is a great quantity of wheat in the C. P. R. yards at Fort William that will be set at liberty by the opening of navigation, but without considerably increased engine power, the liberation of the empty cars will have only a moderate effect in relieving the elevators further west. The last blizzard practically closed down deliveries at country points and as seed time has now come in sight farmers' stocks will have to be kept at home some weeks longer.

The leading event of the week in grain circles has been the transfer of the extensive interests of the Ogilvie Milling Co. to a new company headed by F. W. Thompson, Winnipeg, and C. R. Hosmer, of Montreal. Mr. Thompson will go to Montreal, Mr. Black stepping into his place here. Changes in the policy of the company may develop later on.

The prospect of early opening of the lake ports gives courage to the holders of western wheat. One boat has already cleared out of Duluth and on Saturday several large boats westward bound passed the Soo. They will most likely go to Duluth, but our turn is coming near.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report for April 3 is as follows:—Liverpool unchanged. Paris 3c. to 3c. lower. American markets opened about unchanged, and for the most part of the session continued rather on the weak side if anything, declining 1c., then holding steady at about yesterday's closing prices until towards the close, when they firmed up and closed 3c. to 3c. higher than yesterday. The cause of the advance seems to have been covering by shorts on the rumor that the Chicago Trade Bulletin's monthly report of the world's visible supply would show a decrease during March of 16,000,000 bus., against a decrease of 7,500,000 bus. in March last year. Primary receipts show 120,000 bus. less today compared to same day last year. Export clearances for the day are large at 922,000 bushels.

Chicago May closed 71½c. to 72c.; July, 72½c. Minneapolis May closed 70½c. to 71c.; July, 71½c.

Manitoba wheat dull but firm. There is no business doing, but we quote values:—1 Nor. 70½c., 2 Nor. 67½c., in store lake ports, immediate delivery and for May delivery, 70½c. 1 Nor. and 67½c. 2 Nor.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have orders for two train loads of flour for Australia via Vancouver and another consignment will go to Egypt.

Oats.

Limited deliveries have quickened values, 35c. to 36c. being quoted for car lots on track. No farmers' deliveries. Seed oats of good quality will bring 45c.

Barley.

Supplies still light and prices a cent or two better. Seed 40c. to 42c.

Flour and Mill Feed.

Prices unchanged. Patents \$1.95, seconds \$1.80. Bran \$14.50, shorts \$16.50, oat chop \$27, mixed \$25.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Ramsden & Co.

Flax.

There is a good demand for seed this spring, but though considerable is offering, it is somewhat dirty and has to be cleaned by seedsmen, who are then offering it at \$2.00 per bushel.

Horses.

Horses are in good demand for spring work, with prices rather on the high side, as high as \$350 being readily paid for a good team. The range is from \$300 to \$400 per team.

Cattle.

Good beef cattle continue to be scarce and buyers are paying as high as 4½c. in the regular way for fat cattle at Winnipeg. Stockers are in good demand at the usual figures. H. A. Mullins now represents Bate & Williamson, live stock salesmen and exporters, of London and Bristol, England, in the west, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Sheep.

Market quiet. Spring lambs have hardly begun to move yet, but will soon be on the market.

Hogs.

Values are steady at 6c. for choice hogs off the cars at Winnipeg.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Values are really nominal as the Winnipeg creameries have no trouble in getting rid of all they make at 24c. to 25c. a pound.

Dairy.—Choice separator bricks and tubs are worth 20c. delivered in Winnipeg, while ordinary qualities run from 14c. to 16c. There is only a very small amount coming forward.

Cheese.—Only Ontario stocks are held now and they are selling at 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—The market is nominal. Eggs.—The market is more brisk than for some days, supplies have fallen away a little on account of bad roads and values are up a little. We quote 13c. delivered in Winnipeg. This means about 10c. to 11c. at country points.

Hides.

Market is quiet and no changes from a basis of 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

Important Meeting of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, held on April 3rd, the following business was transacted:—A letter was drafted to General Superintendent Leonard, of the C.P.R., and afterwards discussed with him by a deputation of the members. It reads as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Grain Exchange held this morning, it was resolved to urge upon you that shipments of grain from country points should no longer be confined to the particular stations defined at present, but that shipments should be accepted from all points in order that dealers may send forward sufficient quantities of particular grades to fill contracts made for delivery at the opening of navigation, and also in justice to shippers in general, who require space in the elevators for same."

In explanation of this resolution it may be said that from January 27th, 1902, down to the present time, the C. P. R. has practically closed down on all shipments of grain offered them from Manitoba points for storage at Port William. They took this course so that the limited service at their disposal might be used for the relief of the congestion within the Territories. Some wheat billed for North Bay has been carried from Manitoba points, but all such wheat, if not wanted in Ontario, would be worth 3 cents more if held at Port William. The effect of this hard and fast repression of Manitoba wheat bore very severely on dealers in this way. They might have a lot of one particular grade in store at Port William to sell which only wanted a car or two to complete a cargo by an early boat when navigation opens. Yet for want of these few cars their business is blocked and they feel it a decided hardship to be so restricted, and solicit immediate relief. It is not only on sales to be made that the shoe presses. Contracts were made last fall for May delivery of No. 1 hard. It is only from Manitoba points of the C. P. R. that such contracts can be fulfilled, and the company's refusal to carry such wheat from the only points at which it can be had bears very unfairly on the men who have had to hold it so long and are still unable to deliver it.

INSURANCE ON GRAIN IN ELEVATORS.

On this subject the following resolution was passed, and it is one that farmers who consign their own wheat should be at pains to understand:—

"While viewing with satisfaction the proposed increase in the elevator capacity at Port William this exchange protests against the erection of wooden terminal elevators without some arrangement being made by the railway companies to notify shippers into which elevator their grain will be unloaded, so as to permit of the necessary fire insurance being properly placed, and further, that this exchange strongly recommend the construction of metal or concrete elevator buildings in preference to wooden buildings."

To make this resolution clear it should be understood that when a shipper consigns his wheat for storage at Port William, he cannot know in which elevator it may be stored by the company. It will take a week or more for him to learn its exact location and all that time it is unprotected by insurance. To get

over this difficulty the dealers are forced to take considerably more insurance in all the elevators than they have in actual wheat. This arrangement is quite welcome to the insurance companies that are getting pay to cover more wheat than in the case of fire they would have to pay for. A case may be recalled when last fall an elevator not nearly full could not get more insurance because all its space was already insured. What the grain men want is that the C.P.R. itself shall arrange with, say an insurance syndicate, to cover the actual amount in store each day, thus reducing the unfair burden of insurance rates owners are now compelled to carry. If they pay it must come out of the wheat and the farmer is the ultimate loser.

INEQUALITY IN RATES.

The following resolution regarding freight rates was also passed:—

"Resolved, that whereas the inequality in the rates of freight on grain, from the grain growing districts to lake ports is most unfair to districts served by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and especially unfair where such districts are in close proximity to districts served by the Canadian Northern Railway, therefore be it resolved that this exchange respectfully bring this matter to the attention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and request a reply as to whether that company intends to meet the rates in force on the Canadian Northern Railway, and if so, at what date such reductions will be made."

This resolution arises out of the fact that at such points as Laurier the local elevators have been practically put out of business owing to the farmers being forced to haul their wheat to the end of the C.N.R. track, where it finds a ready sale, at 2 cents per 100 lbs. less freight to Port William. Of course the money taken for that wheat is to a considerable extent spent where it is received and the merchants at Laurier are robbed of their business. There are instances where in the case of both railroad companies doing business at the same town the grain from C. P. R. elevators is carried by wagons to the other company's platform, thence to be taken to the lake by the C. N. R. So far the C. P. R. has shown no sign of being willing to meet the rates, both outward and inward, charged by the rival company.

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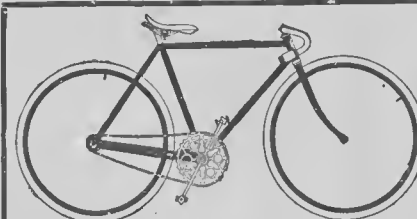
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Goose Eggs.

Mrs. Ardeli, Carman, Man.: "1. How can I keep goose eggs till wanted for setting? 2. Does it make any difference to eggs if they are laid early?"

Answer.—1. Stand the eggs in bran small end down, do not let them touch each other and keep in a cool place. It is all right to keep eggs this way for several weeks. Geese usually commence laying early in March. Six Toulouse goose eggs can be set under a good sized hen. The goose will continue laying till the middle of summer if not allowed to sit.

2. They may produce stronger chicks if not too early.

Horse Ticks.

Subscriber, Rapid City, Man.: "Enclosed find a bug which was found on a three-year-old mare. She is very thin; there are some more but a different color to this one. Please state what it is, also a remedy to destroy them."

Answer.—The bug you send us is a horse tick—an Ixodes. Your colt has probably got it from the brush in some way. These ticks take a firm hold of the skin and hold on so tenaciously that the whole body may be torn away before they will let go. The best way to get rid of them is to touch them with a feather dipped in coal oil. If pulled off the part of the head which remains will cause a festering sore. It is not likely that these insects are the cause of your mare being thin.

A Cheap Roof for Granaries.

W. G. Fonseca, Winnipeg, writes: "In your issue of February 20th an article appears under the head of 'A Cheap Roofing for Granaries,' by Max D. Major, with the intention of recommending the mica roofing to farmers. I find it necessary, however, to make cor-

rections in two particulars. He gives the price per 100 square feet at \$3, this is a mistake, it is worth \$3.50. His advice as regards applying the felting is also wrong. It must be laid on a solid surface of rough boards to give complete satisfaction. All he says of its good qualities is substantially true."

Dripping Chimney.

F. S. Proctor, Qu'Appelle, Assa., writes: "In further reply to the query of 'Subscriber,' I would give my experience with regard to 'dripping' chimneys of the description named. I have a concrete house at Qu'Appelle, where the chimneys run up on the south wall for about 18 feet, and when first built it 'dripped' at a tremendous rate, and, after trying various remedies without effect, we adopted the plan of inserting a 7-inch stove pipe into the chimney, which was built around an 8-inch galvanized iron pipe, and this effected a complete cure for about eight or nine years, when, on account of the inserted pipe having become so rusted as to break and fall against the sides of the chimney, it began to leak again in the early fall. We then had the old pipe taken out and a new one inserted, and everything was lovely again. The mill here also had a leaking chimney and after putting up with the nuisance for a number of years, they adopted my advice and inserted a stove pipe in their brick chimney and the leaking was stopped forthwith."

Cheap Roofing.

W. J. D., Swan Lake, Man.: "As so many farmers in this country have to start with sod roof buildings, and as they are such a poor affair for wet weather such as we are having at present, could you tell me how a coat of Arnold cement would do for the roof, or would it crack much by the settling of a log building?"

Answer.—The fault of all cements as roofing is that when the supporting timber begins to bend or settle in any way the cement must crack. Try Mica roofing, which, if higher priced to start with, is not injured by sagging. If laid on poles with a moderate slope, swamp hay will turn off a lot of rain. One such roof we know where the snow water has not gone through a few inches of hay. With another coat of hay it will be almost proof against summer rain, and the hay cost \$1 a load to make. Straw is no good.

The Farm Telephone.

A Broadview subscriber wants to know what it would cost for instruments and three or four miles of wire to make telephone connection among as many families on the prairie. A Winnipeg electrician says that

about \$200 each would be the figure. In Australia, where there are long unbroken stretches of fence wire, they can be utilized for such a purpose, but here the wires would have to be put up on poles. A Wisconsin man who has had experience with farm telephones gave an estimate to the American Agriculturist as follows:—The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is offering secondhand telephones, guaranteed in good working order, at \$5 each. The estimate given below was given at a large farmers' convention, but the figures are rather low for this country, still they give a fair idea of how a telephone line should be constructed.

"Corner poles should be well guyed or braced. All poles should be firmly set, and lightning rods should be placed on every tenth pole or oftener. No pole should be set that is smaller than six inches in diameter at the surface after being set three feet in the ground.

"WHAT ONE MILE WILL COST.

"The following figures will be found approximately correct as to cost per mile of finished line:

Poles, 25c. each, 32 to the mile	\$8.00
Digging holes and setting poles at 10c. each	3.20
260 pounds No. 10 wire, at \$3 per 100 lbs. 7.80	
32 porcelain insulators at 1c. each32
Stringing and fastening wire to poles	2.00

Total cost, 1 mile \$21.32

"If the work is done by the farmers themselves, as it usually is, deduct \$5.20 for digging holes, setting poles and stringing wire, leaving \$16.12, the actual cash outlay for one mile. If the farmers can furnish poles suitable, deduct \$8, leaving the cash outlay for one mile of line, \$8.12. If cedar poles are used, add 25 cents per pole additional, making the total cost of a mile with cedar poles and No. 10 wire \$29.32. Something might be saved on the above figures by using lighter wire. If No. 12 wire is used it will require 175 pounds per mile, \$3.10 per 100 lbs, making \$5.43 a mile, a saving of \$2.37 per mile over the No. 10 wire. Then why use No. 10? Because it is less liable to be affected by weather conditions and does not get broken so easily, and they tell us the smaller the wire the greater the resistance. In other words, you can talk farther and plainer over No. 10 than you can over No. 12 or 14. The above figures are for single wire or ground line."

GET THE BEST TELEPHONES.

"When it comes to a question of phones, get the best on the market. A cheap phone may do where only two or three wish to use the line, but for a farmers' circuit with 20 phones, the best is none too good. Then, too, if you have connection with an adjoining toll line, you should have a phone strong enough to carry you 30 miles with ease.

"With a single wire, good ground connec-

tions are of the first importance. Ground wires must be got down to damp earth, down so deep that they will not dry out in summer or freeze in winter. Gravel or sand makes poor ground connections. A good well is the best possible place to terminate a ground wire. A cistern is no better ground connection than a pitcher of water would be. There appears to be a prevalent idea among farmers that the construction and installation of a telephone line requires a marked degree of skill and experience. This is a mistake. A fair degree of common business sense is all that it requires."

World's Work says: "Within a radius of thirty miles around Chicago there are 1,800 farmers who can be reached by telephone. All over the country there are thousands of rural subscribers to small, independent systems which gradually grow and form connections with each other. It will probably not be long before a considerable proportion of the farmers of America can speak to each other by phone and also have telephonic connection with all business houses in city and town."

Wants a Municipal Veterinarian.

Robert Wemyss, Reahurn, Man., writes: "One of the greatest drawbacks from which most farmers suffer is the want of knowledge and experience of the diseases and ailments of horses and cattle, and many losses take place from diseases not being properly treated in the early stages. While there are many excellent and able veterinary surgeons in Manitoba, yet the distances and cost of obtaining their services is almost prohibitory to the average farmer. The consequences are that the animals are either not attended to at all, or not in time, or probably treated for some other ailment than the one they are suffering from. Much loss is thus annually sustained by the farming community.

"Would it not be a good arrangement for each municipality to have a veterinary surgeon in it's pay—giving an annual retainer of say \$250, whose duty it would be to make a round of the municipality once monthly, having stated places at which to call, where letters and communications could reach him? Those requiring his services to pay a fee of from, say \$2 to \$5, according to the nature of the case and the distance and time occupied. I feel convinced that such an innovation in our municipal system would prove of much benefit, not only to the farming community, but to others supplied by farm products. In many cases it would prevent the spread of diseases which through want of skilled insight many do not suspect.

"I saw lately in one of your issues a communication from a farmer regarding his horse, which was suffering from glanders, and had been so for some time. Who knows how many other horses have been the victims from this one horse, which, doubtless,

A Traction Engine Boiler

Should be constructed of the very best quality of steel, and be put together by expert workmen, and also should be built along lines that have proven by actual test to be the most practicable and durable.

The Nichols-Shepard Traction Boiler excels for the following reasons:

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strong and provided with extra large bearing surfaces for the main shaft to ensure long wear, and are so chambered for lubrication that the main shaft constantly runs in oil. For many years the Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine has borne the reputation of being the **Best Traction Engine Made**. Every feature in design or construction is built to wear, to afford convenience in operating, and to insure profit to the buyer by freedom from breakage, and it is built to stand long continued and severe usage. They can be furnished in wood and coal burners from 10 horse power to 20 horse power, and in straw burners from 20 horse power to 30 horse power.

The Nichols-Shepard Wind Stacker has every advantageous feature for practical and effective work.

The Nichols-Shepard Self-Feeder is the most successful self-feeder built. It is warranted to feed better than can be done by hand. It is sold for a reasonable price and upon terms that commend it to every thresherman.

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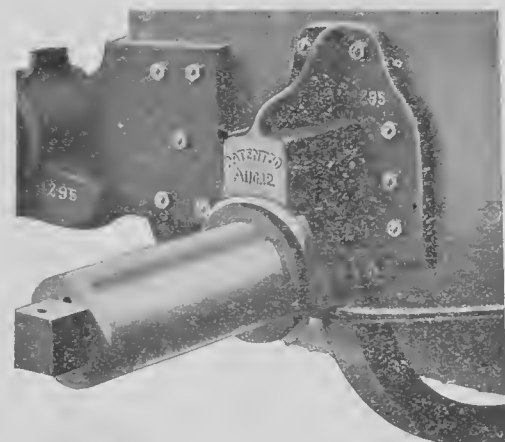
or 216 James St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada; The Bellamy Co., Edmonton, Alta.; Donald A. McDouald, Regina, Assa.; Brandou Machine Works Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.; and many other representative implement dealers throughout the Canadian Northwest, with whom we have made arrangements for the sale of our machinery.



Nichols & Shepard Half-inch Flue Sheet and Copper Thimbles



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Nichols & Shepard Square Axle and Large Sleeve. strong and provided with extra large bearing surfaces for the main shaft to ensure long wear, and are so chambered for lubrication that the main shaft constantly runs in oil. For many years the Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine has borne the reputation of being the **Best Traction Engine Made**. Every feature in design or construction is built to wear, to afford convenience in operating, and to insure profit to the buyer by freedom from breakage, and it is built to stand long continued and severe usage. They can be furnished in wood and coal burners from 10 horse power to 20 horse power, and in straw burners from 20 horse power to 30 horse power.

in ignorance, had been working, and stabled alongside of others, it may have been in some of the stables of his neighbors. The municipal V.S. should have authority to inspect and report on all matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the stables and their surroundings. It is, of course, not intended that a municipal V.S. should confine his business to the municipal district, but receiving a yearly retainer, he should be ready to attend any cases in it at a moderate fee. Spread over the ratepayers of a municipality the addition to the rates would be so small individually that no one could reasonably object to it. Moreover even the dwellers in the cities are interested in the supplies of their milk and their butter being of the purest and best."

That Incurable Kicker.

The inquiry of a subscriber as to the best way of handling an incurable kicker has called forth quite a number of answers. Accompanying some of them were diagrams showing how the contrivances for preventing the kicking are to be put on. One lively etable proprietor humorously suggests that if other things fail, "the owner should try a 303 British soft nose right behind the shoulder. This cure has never been known to fail."

J. H. Gold, Mountain View, Alta., writes: "In your issue of Feb. 20th a Manitoba Subscriber has, as you say, run up against a hard proposition with a kicking horse. Now that horse can be made to stop his kicking. I enclose an illustration of a simple and effective kicking rig that will not have to be taken off the harness when once put on. All that is needed is three good strong halter rings and about 10 or 12 feet of 1/2 or 3/4 cotton cord or any kind of rope that will not kink or be affected by getting wet.

"Fasten one ring on each side of the bridle at the brow-band, then fasten the third ring on top of the hips at the juncture of crupper and hip straps. Now take the rope at the centre, pass one end through each ring at the side of bridle, allowing the centre of the rope to rest on the top of the head, pass the rope through the bridle and bit, both sides alike, then back through the rings of the brow band. Now carry both ends of rope through the ring on the top of the hips, from thence the ends of the rope are carried to the ends of the traces, one to each, and tied fast.

"Be sure that the rope is long enough to allow the horse to travel freely. For plowing or harrowing the rope will have to be longer than for a wagon, because the whiffletrees will be lower. The wagon is the best place to try the rig because the horse cannot back up and get away from that rope.

"You will readily see that this rig does not interfere with the animal's feet, but just as soon as he raises his hind quarters to kick it telegraphs to headquarters that kicking is a bad business. I have proven the rig on one of the worst horses that ever wore hair.

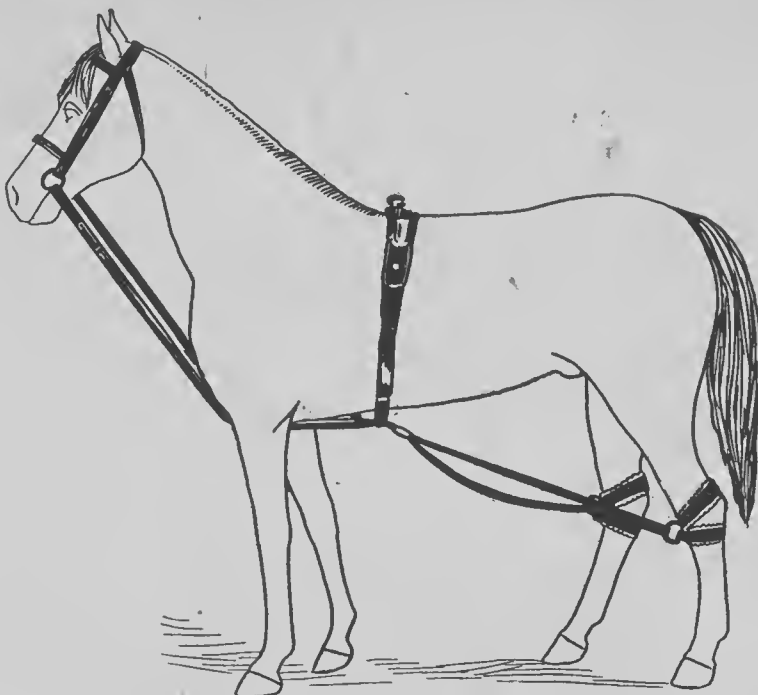
"The ropes can be tied in the cockeyes of the traces at the proper length for the work being done. It does not need to be changed unless you change from plow to wagon, etc. In taking off the bridle, lift the rope over the top of the neck and hang the bridle on the hame on either side, as is most convenient. When once put on this rig is no more trouble, but always ready when your horse gets cranky. No matter whether the hired man or one of the children is driving, the effect will be the same.

"About two kicking speers are enough, as after that when the horse would like to kick he will squat as though he would like to but dare not. The most important points to be looked after are, first, a good strong bridle, bit and rings, securely fastened in their proper places. Special care must be taken with the rope to see that it is of the proper length for whatever you may be doing. The horse should be allowed to work without the rope interfering with his mouth so long as he behaves himself."

Rancher, Calgary, Alta., writes: "I have cured several kicking horses by using the following rig:—A martingale runs from the bit down between the front legs, with a small pulley on the lower end. On each hind leg, at the hock joint, put a hobble strap with a ring in front, fasten a half-inch rope in one of the rings of the hobble, pass it up through the pulley in the martingale, then back to the ring on the other leg. Keep the horse checked up and he can do all kinds of driving or work without jerking his mouth, but if he kicks it jerks his mouth and he will soon stop kicking. The hobbles require to be well padded to prevent chafing. After this rig has been used a few days the martingale could be snapped into the halter rings instead of the bit. The martingale and ropes must be fairly tight."

Thos. J. Kelly, Rounthwaite, Man., suggests a very similar plan to the above, only he uses a pole strap instead of a martingale and fastens it to the collar. He says that with it he is never sure he has his horse cured, as he is liable to start again. If he would carry the straps to the horse's mouth, more punishment would be inflicted and the horse would soon learn that kicking is unprofitable.

Subscriber, Melita, Man.: "Three years ago, while in Ontario, I noticed a small ring on the breeching of a single harness. I asked the owner what it was for. He showed me a small strap on the mare's tail with a snap on it, just in line with the ring.



He told me that she would switch and kick to pieces every buggy she was hitched to. He claimed that a horse could not kick with the tail fastened down with this rig, he cannot raise it. It is also claimed that a horse with his head tied up cannot kick, you could try a tight overhead check. The strap I saw was under the hair, so that none could see it."

Jas. Milliken, Reston, Man.: "I give you my plan which I have never found to fail. Get a strong bit made by a blacksmith, have it about one inch square and straight, with two strong rings. Next get two leather straps 2 1/2 inches wide, to go on the pastern. Slip on a ring when you buckle them on. Get two pieces of cart rope, about 12 ft. long, and tie one on each side from the bit to the rings on the pastern, allowing no more than just room to step. Tie the rope up to the trace or the backband to keep the slack out of the way. Let the kicker work a few days with the ropes on, then gradually drop them, leaving the straps on for about a week, when he will not likely kick any more."

John Brander, Nesbitt, Man.: "Procure a new half-inch rope seven or eight feet long. Then by some means stretch it all it is likely to stretch. This can be done by tying it round something like a log, then by means of a good stick twisted into it the stretching can be done. Now take the rope, a piece of hard, small stick, about 15 inches long (broom handle will do), and a half dozen bag strings, or that much binder cord. Tie the horse where he cannot spoil anything by kicking, use him gently, then tie the rope loosely round his body six inches behind where the backband of the harness rests, place the stick inside the rope and twist it round, shortening the rope until it can be tightened no more. Care should be taken to avoid twisting the animal's skin in with the rope. Tie the stick with the cord so the rope cannot slacken. Proceed now to make the horse kick. Should he refuse, hitch him up and place him in the same circumstances in which he uses to kick, and kick. Continue to provoke him until he will kick no more. Sometimes a horse under this treatment will kick but once, some of them will keep it up for an hour or two, but they will always give it up, to kick again no more. Should the horse ever offer to

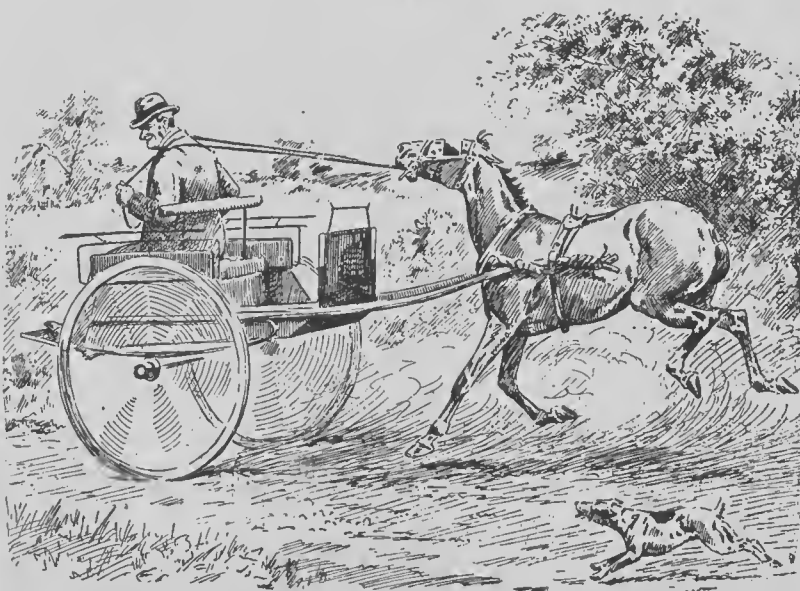
kick again, show him a rope and that will suffice. Should Subscriber want to know the why and the wherefore, let him tie a cord around the muscle of his arm, then draw his arm up, expanding his muscle and he will understand."

We will be pleased to have "Subscriber" let us know if any of these plans cure his horse of kicking.

Hedge Fence Business.

A Subscriber writes us from the Souris Valley: "Last spring an agent came to my place who said he represented 'The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge & Wire Fence Co.' Among other things, to induce me to give him an order, he told me that this thorn hedge was growing on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, and I could see it when I went out. I gave an order for 40 rods, signing the agreement which you have seen. In the summer time I was out to the Experimental Farm, and when I asked Mr. Bedford he said he had not a thorn hedge on the farm. When I came home I wrote to the agent, cancelling my order, but he did not acknowledge my letter. Then I wrote to the company and have written several times, but they will not accept cancellation, saying they will force me to allow them to plant the thorns. I have told them that as their agent made misrepresentations I would not allow them to come on my farm. 1. Can they force me to allow them to plant the hedge? 2. Can they make me pay for the hedge if I keep them off my place? 3. When I cancelled the order about the middle of July, do you think it would inconvenience them to do so?"

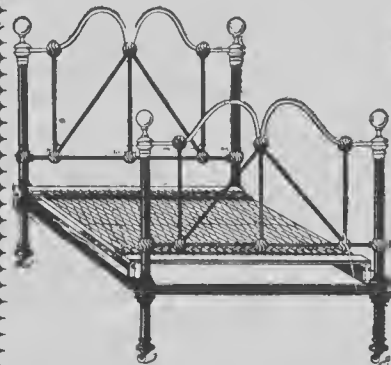
Answer.—We would be glad if we could give this enquirer much comfort in the predicament he has got into, but fear he is in a tight place. In the first place this and every company that employs agents (generally on commission) makes it quite plain in the contract the agent secures for them that whatever he may say is no part of the bargain. As a rule this class of agent reaps a rich harvest from the credulous farmer, who takes all he is told for gospel truth, before the facts of the case have come out. An enterprising company may, by the help of such agency, secure a few hundred contracts before anyone comes in the way who, probably at the risk of a libel suit, will warn the confiding farmer to enquire a little more before he signs agreements of any kind.



John W. Buck, Red Jacket, Assa., humorously sends the accompanying plan of hitching up that "incurable kicker" to a vehicle so he will not kick it to pieces.

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CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.

FREE We give this handsome polished nickel watch, American Lever Movement, for selling only 2 dozen large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c each. Each package contains 42 newest and most fragrant large flowering varieties of all colors. They are everybody's favorite flower. Write and we mail the seeds. Sell them, return money, and we send your neat reliable Watch, postpaid.

THE PRIZE SEED CO., BOX 814, TORONTO.

NO HUMBUG! 9 PERFECT instruments in 1. One. Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Make 48 different ear marks, large or small, with same blade. Extracts horns. Testimonials free. Price, \$1.50; or send \$1, get it on trial, if it suits send balance. Patented April 23, 1901, U. S. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.

156 POPULAR SONGS With WORDS and MUSIC complete neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, patriotic, comic; a portable treasury of the world's popular songs. Price 10 cents, post-paid, including our catalogue of sheet music and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere. McFarlane & Co., 115 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Two washings with Sunlight Soap entail less strain **REDUCES**
on the nerves than one washing with impure soap. **EXPENSE**

Ask for the Octagon Bar.
If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a
trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

Oshawa Steel Sidings

give a building an appearance of neatness
combined with durability.

Every sheet locks on all four sides, cover-
ing all nail heads and making an absolutely
wind and water-proof siding.

Besides possessing many other valuable
features that cannot be duplicated in wood
or plaster they aid materially in reducing the
cost of construction.

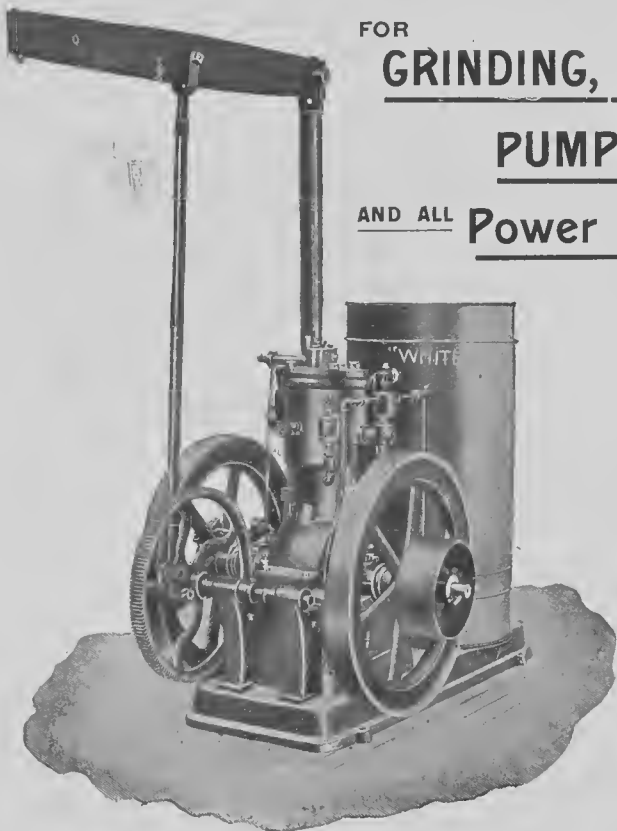
Our catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Eastern Branch:

22 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

FOR
GRINDING, SAWING,
PUMPING,
AND ALL **Power Purposes.**



NO ENGINEER.

NO LICENSE.

NO TROUBLE FROM
MORNING TO
NIGHT.

WRITE US.

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

179 NOTRE DAME AVE, EAST, WINNIPEG.

PAGE METAL GATES are so low in price
to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support
a heavy man on the end while he swings around the
circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in
appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety.
They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened
either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate
that is low enough in price for General farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental
Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co. Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 1

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

BRANDON, MAN.

HAVE A FEW BARGAINS IN THRESHER OUTFITS.

16 H.P. Cornell Engine and Advance Separator, Price
\$1200.00.

16 H.P. Norsworthy Engine and rebuilt Separator with
White Decks, \$1100.00.

16 H.P. Peterson Engine and Sawyer-Massey Separator,
rebuilt, Price \$1050.00.

30 H.P. Stationary Engine and 45 H.P. Boiler, Price \$600.

16 H.P. Stationary Engine and 25 H.P. Boiler. Price \$550.

RESULTS Talk louder than **WORDS**. Here is what one man did—what any
man can do—with a Rock Island Two Disc Gang Plow.

Mr. John Stevens,
Agent Rock Island Plow Co.,
Winnipeg.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 23, 1901.

Dear Sir—I sent the disc plow that I got from you out yesterday on trial, and
of course I went with it. We tried it in stubble gumho land, and it did immense.

We also tried it in
breaking (that is,
hack-setting), and it
worked just fine. We
went down the centre
ridge where the
breaking had been
thrown together,
plowing it 6 inches
deep and turned it
just fine, and it never
offered to raise
out of the ground.
This is the kind of
plowing where other
disc plows that I
have seen working
fall. It also seemed
very light in draft,
we had four horses
on it, weighing about 1,100 each, plowing on rounds 2 miles long. The party who
was driving it was delighted with it. He made the remark to me when we were
starting plowing that if this plow would work in this ground my fortune was
made. He had tried another make of disc plow in the same kind of ground, and
when it came to a grass spot the hind end would slew out of the furrow, and our
plow turned everything it came to, so you can figure on selling me some disc plows
next season if all is well.

Wishing you every success, yours truly,

(Signed) F. J. G.

The Rock Island Disc Plow has been in successful use in the States for many years. Don't
you want a circular?

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG.

New Warerooms: 331 Elgin Ave

Rock Island Plow Co., Manufacturers, Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.

Canadian Northern Railway

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Are You a Homeseeker?

VISIT THE
**DAUPHIN
SWAN RIVER
CARROT RIVER
DISTRICTS**

TRIBUTARY TO THE
COMPANY'S ROAD.

Lands adapted for Wheat Raising or Mixed Farming. Any kind of a homeseeker
can be suited.

Railway Company's land held at from \$3.00 per acre upwards.

Reduced rates for actual settlers.

For full particulars write to—

T. A. BURROWS,
Land Commissioner,
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg.

A FREE PRESENT FOR ONE HOUR'S WORK

Our Rose, Violet and Heliotrope Perfume packages at the remarkably low price of 10c, each, are the
wonder of the day. They are beautifully decorated with lovely designs of flowers and leaves in at-
tractive colors, and are filled with deliciously fragrant perfume, warranted to last for years. EVERY-
BODY WILL BUY. THEY GO LIKE WILDFIRE. NO MONEY NEEDED. WE TRUST YOU.
Send your name and address and we will 12 packages of perfume, 10c each. Send us the
\$1.20 you receive, and we will forward any Premium in our List given for selling \$120 worth,
or if you decide to work for one of our higher priced Premiums we will send you as
many more packages as you desire. Write to-day. ROSE PERFUME CO., Box 809 TORONTO.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The 1902 Outlook.

In past issues attention has been called to the fact that owing to the very large increase in settlement throughout the west implement dealers are looking for a very much increased trade this year. The orders for spring goods have been very heavy and all things point to the volume of this year's business totalling figures very much in advance of any previous year. A round among the implement dealers only convinces one of this and we have pleasure in giving the results of a trip made among the dealers. At every place visited the best of good feeling prevailed. Each of the managers reported prospects never brighter; quite a number of the men were up against the hard fact that they were forced to go slow through not being able to supply the demand—the implements could not be secured from the factories.

At the office of the Watson Mfg. Co. we were greeted by the manager. His words were: "No copy for an advertisement this issue; in fact, we're going to quit advertising altogether as we cannot get all the goods we want. We're sorry, as The Nor'-West Farmer is the best paper to advertise in; we always get answers from our advertisements in it." However, "Archie" beckoned the pen-pusher to a seat, and was glad to spend a short time in conversation. He says that the prospects were never better.

Round the bend, the headquarters of the Balfour Implement Co. were reached. We found the genial Joseph Balfour busy showing the advantages of his implements to some prospective customers. He, however, found time to step aside and whisper to the effect that all was well.

Stepping north a couple of doors we were in the warehouses of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. The offices are at the rear of the premises, and here we were cordially received by the western manager, R. MacKenzie, who stated that everything was satisfactory.

A few doors further on the Canadian Moline Plow Co.'s warehouses were entered and J. J. Bugbee met us with one of his happy smiles, saying that "business is all right, thanks to The Farmer." The staff was quite busy that morning moving things around so that more space could be obtained to show their large stock. They are crowded for room, and the manager has his eye open for additional showroom accommodation.

Next door is the premises of the Cockshutt Plow Co. Entering the front door the "typographical tourist" with difficulty passed the ever alert ground floor salesmen and made his way up to the business office. Here the manager was as busy as a nailer, but beckoned us to a seat for a little. On getting through with the letter he had in hand, Mr. Mott gave us attention. He reported that their factory was exceedingly busy. If they were not able to fill all the orders received this season, it would not be so next year, as the company was increasing the factory capacity.

The next spot reached was that of the Fairchild Co. In entering this establishment one is struck by the appearance of things in general. The first to take his attention is the team of motionless dapper greys. Passing on one soon reaches the manager's office. Here the scribe was tendered a seat. Mr. Hutchinson generally finishes what he has in hand, if not too lengthy, and then pays attention to the visitor. With one of his bland smiles he accosted us with "Well, what can we do for you to-day?" When told our mission, he reported everything going along nicely. Orders are coming in well, and the firm's hands are all busy making shipments. The Fairchild Co. expect to handle orders much better when they enter their new warehouses.

Reaching the Grain Exchange, the "truth seeker" took the car for the upper flats. The first spot visited was that of the Deering Harvester Co. Of course we were greeted with open arms by Wm. Heath. With one of his number seven smiles he asked us to be seated and in a few minutes was extolling the advantages of the Deering, and was not slow to express approval of The Nor'-West Farmer as an advertising medium. As is well known, this company is not a small affair, and they are looking to Canada as an excellent point for factory purposes. We endeavored to draw Bro. Heath out on the subject, but, as he is a great stickler for fact, he knew "nothing." As to business, he said they were not grumbling at all—that they were getting their share of it.

In Room No. 11 we found John Herron busy with matters of interest to the Waterloo Mfg. Co. Mr. Herron is a new-comer to the west, but, though here only a short time, is well satisfied with the prospects. He expects within a month to be in new premises at the corner of Gomez and Point Douglas Ave., where the company have bought property and are now erecting offices and warehouses.

Reaching the street again we had to turn to the left but one door when we entered the offices of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. Horace McDonald, the manager, and his staff were as busy as they could be looking after orders and putting things in shape for the season's output. He reports an excellent outlook.

The Farmer next landed in the office of H. F. Anderson & Co. Mr. Anderson was, as usual, quite courteous, and reported every-

thing bright looking.

It is well known the Canadian West was the happy home of the bison, but they are now few and far between. Lately another class of Buffalo have put in an appearance and they carry Pitts with them. The Buffalo-Pitts people have established headquarters here, with J. C. McAndrews in charge.

At the corner of Princess and Elgin the offices and warehouses of the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., are found. J. E. Ruby, the manager, reported business prospects exceedingly good. This firm is looking for an increased trade and to meet the demand the factory is being enlarged.

Crossing the street we soon found ourselves at the premises of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. Thos. Roney is in charge and his delight is to have things running. One of their machines is in position for operation and by "touching the button" can be set in motion. Thus the merits of the Minneapolis can be pointed out to a nicety. Mr. Roney reports a fine outlook for 1902, and that the head office is satisfied is shown by the fact that they have lately established a distributing depot at Regina.

Across James St. the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. are located. Here The Nor'-West Farmer appears to be always welcome, possibly through the fact that the affable manager J. F. Templeton has a "soft side" for the poor newspaper man, he having been there himself. Ever ready to extol the merits of the "Case," it was not hard to find out from him that he was well pleased with what was ahead of them for 1902.

Passing further along Princess St. we were next pleased to hear the happy "come in" of W. H. McGuire, who has charge of the Smart Mfg. Co.'s business in the west. They have for some time made a specialty of stoves and furnaces, but are now showing that they have full faith in this country by placing in the warehouses at Winnipeg a full line of their general manufactures. This goes to show that their business is growing here.

At 246 Princess, Clare & Brockest are now to be found. They have lately moved their stock of Clare Bros. & Co.'s stoves and furnaces to this spot, where they have larger premises. It is evident from this that they are "up against" an enlarged trade. The office of the Metallic Shingle and Siding Co. is also here, and Mr. Kirby was happy through orders being hooked.

Passing out to Main and down Higgins Ave. it was not long before the scribe found himself at the quarters of the Waterous Engine Works. Here the manager, Geo. W. Erh, was pleased to give us audience for a time and expressed himself highly delighted with what was in store for them. This is another of the concerns that are expressing satisfaction with the west by going beyond words and doing. They have the contract let for new premises on the present site. The building now used will be moved back and a commodious structure erected in its stead.

North Main St. was next visited, and the first place entered was that of the Abell Machine Co. Here L. Hartshorne and staff were found giving attention to matters before them. It is known that the company has lately been reorganized and it is expected that they will launch out better than ever. Judging by the remarks of their western manager, we take it that they have no reason to complain of the outlook.

The Stuart-Arthurthot Co., Ltd., come next. When we entered, Manager W. A. McLeod was "up to the eyes" figuring estimates. He said this was the order of the day for him and he was delighted to know that it did not stop here—that contracts followed, and they had a good number of them.

We next visited the implement warehouses of Johnston & Stewart, and received cordial greetings from the former. This firm handle a full line of the necessities for a well equipped farm, and rejoice in good prospects.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. have offices here, with R. H. Potter in charge. This firm is forging ahead and express their confidence in the west by using the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer, through which to present the claims of their Champion machinery. Owing to recent illness, Mr. Potter was extra busy when called upon.

In the same building is the office of Gaar, Scott & Co. J. R. Norris is the manager of this firm for the west and Johnston & Stewart the transfer agents. They are building up a good trade, and, judging by the letters Mr. Norris was handling, the business was not at all small. He expresses satisfaction with what is ahead.

Retracing his steps The Farmer man took along James St., making a call upon J. B. McCutcheon, who looks after the interests of the Nichols & Shepard Co. This company has shown their belief in Western Canada by locating a permanent office here, and Mr. McCutcheon assures us that their prospects are good.

Next door is the office and warehouses of T. S. Wright, who has been for some time doing business here in the implement line. He says that things look well.

On the opposite side of the street are the warehouses of A. C. McRae, who always enjoys a liberal share of trade, and this season is not at all behind. When called upon he was "up to the ears" in connection with this year's ideas in the buggy line. He can explain them to a "T."

The first call made on the trip was at John Stevens' quarters. It was found that the staff were busy packing up for removal. At the new quarters on Elgin Avenue we found Mr. Stevens about settled in much more pleasant and capacious premises. He was ready to furnish all information possible. "The Nor'-West Farmer reaches all the farmers," is the way we were met, "and the Rock Island plow is the one for them." John expresses every satisfaction with the prospects.

On the corner of King and William are the showrooms of J. Maw & Co. As is pretty well known, he is making a big push with

the Maw-Haucock disc plow, and is "full to overflowing" with its advantages. "Joe" is delighted with the prospects and smiles a great big one when you ask him as to how it's going.

A few doors further on the premises of the Massey-Harris Co. are reached. On approaching Manager Agur The Farmer's wanderer was greeted nicely and told that the outlook for 1902 was very good with them. This company has shown its wisdom by taking regular space in The Nor'-West Farmer and each issue will "tell its tale" to the settlers of the west.

We next dropped in upon the Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., and found C. A. McLea busy at a file of correspondence. He reported having just returned from a holiday trip to the south. Although he had hardly time to fully size up the situation, he felt satisfied that the prospects were "A1."

The M. Rumely Co. have opened at Grand Forks, N.D.

T. J. Nohle, Carman, has sold his implement business to S. P. Graham.

R. Cochrane, of the J. B. Armstrong Co., has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

The Minneapolis T. M. Co. are building a large warehouse at Spokane, Wash.

R. H. Cotter, manager of the Noxon Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., died recently in Toronto.

The Northwest Thresher Co. are establishing a distributing depot at Oshkosh, Wis.

Clare & Brockest are nicely settled at their new quarters—246 Princess St., Winnipeg.

The Ernsdorff Buggy Co. is the name of a new organization at Dubuque, Ia., with a capital of \$100,000.

It is announced that Warder, Bushnell & Glessner will erect a brick warehouse at Grand Forks, N.D.

The implement business of E. A. Field & Co., at Swan River, Man., has been taken over by George McCallum.

Mr. Kerr, of Carman, has purchased the implement business of Sterling & Tanner, of Souris, Man.

Henry Abell, who managed the old firm so well, is the manager for the new John Abell Machine Co., Ltd.

The annual convention of the carriage men of America will open at Detroit, Mich., on September 29th.

The McCormick Harvesting Co. contemplate erecting a two-story brick office and warehouses at Ahrcdeen, S.D.

The J. I. Case T. M. Co. suffered a \$120,000 loss by fire at Fargo recently. The buildings will be re-erected and a new stock put in.

The Chatham Mfg. Co., of Chatham, Ont., are building an addition to their factory. It will be 45 x 160, two stories high, and fitted with all modern conveniences.

With the opening of the present month it was expected that the Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co., of Peterboro, Ont., would commence turning out binder twine.

John Stevens, who is the western agent for the Rock Island Plow Co., have moved their office and showrooms to 331 Elgin Ave., where they have secured very nice quarters.

The McCormick Co. have had plans prepared for a branch office and warehouse to be erected at Cleveland, O., at a cost of \$25,000.

"Very busy," "can't get goods," "the factory can't supply us fast enough," and like expressions are the order of the day round the implement dealers' quarters.

The new St. Paul-Minneapolis warehouse of the McCormick people is a very fine looking structure. It is 100 x 250, four stories and basement, and has a capacity of 600 cars.

It is announced that a Canadian promoter who attempted to organize a hinder twine company at Pontiac, Mich., failed in his purpose.

The Sawyer & Massey Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are making a specialty of "good roads" machinery. An interesting report on the subject will be sent anyone writing them for it.

The John Deere Plow Co. are erecting an office building and warehouse at Portland, Ore. It will be 100 x 200 feet, two stories, and cost about \$25,000.

W. S. Ross, the flour mill expert of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont. (represented in the west by the Burrigge Co.), has been making a tour of the province in the interest of the firm.

The Lowell Mfg. Company is the name of a new concern organized at Salina, Kan., to manufacture a new wind mill. G. S. Lowell, formerly of the Marion Mfg. Co., is the manager.

The Metal Sheeting & Siding Co. have received the contract for the metallic ceiling in the new Strathcona block which is about to be erected at the corner of Broadway and Main Sts., Winnipeg.

No decision has been made public as to where the Deering people are to locate their new Canadian works. The "plum" embraces six large buildings, for which plans are out, and London is now after it.

The Geo. White & Sons Co., of London, Ont., are putting on the market a new device for changing road speed of traction engine from platform. It is claimed that the new patent is "just the thing" that the public has been looking for.

Wm. Heath, of the Deering Harvester Co., has been "out in the country" with some of the company's western agents, and smiles more freely than ever when asked how things are looking.

The Emerson Mfg Co., of Rockford, Ill. (H. F. Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, general agents), have issued an attractive advertising folder. It is in the form of cut-out feet, with several nice lithos of their machines on them.

A large American concern has written Kingston city authorities asking what inducements they have to offer if they should open there. The name of the firm is not given, but it is said that they are extensive implement manufacturers.

The item in our last issue announcing that D. D. Thompson had disposed of his Elva implement business is incorrect. Instead of selling he is pushing ahead more than ever. He has lately taken in a partner and the firm is now Thompson & Stratton.

In answer to a circular sent out from Chicago, 124 vehicle manufacturers sent replies to the National Vehicle Board of Trade. Eighty of these agreed not to make exhibition of their goods during 1902 at any of the leading cities of the States.

Farm Implements says:—The Advance Thresher Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., recently voluntarily advanced the pay of their employees from 10 to 20 per cent. The first notice the workmen had of this was when their pay envelopes were received.

The United States department of agriculture has received a request from India for information in relation to agricultural implements. Catalogues and other descriptive matter as to implements are called for. Information may be sent to "Charu Candra Basu, P.O. Mchurpur, District Nadia, Bengal, India."

The Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont. (J. E. Ruby, western manager at Winnipeg), have increased their capital to \$1,500,000. They will put themselves in better shape than ever to handle their increasing business.

The Geo. White Buggy Co. is removing from Rock Island to Clinton, Ia. Reorganization, through the infusion of additional capital, has taken place and the new concern will erect buildings and push business in good shape.

The Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, Ont., are increasing their capital from \$250,000 to \$750,000, and, as we stated before, will double their plant capacity. At this additional increase no one is more pleased than the western manager at Winnipeg, A. E. Mott.

"Another Champion."—The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company are contemplating another very heavy season for Champion machines, and have a large force engaged to cope with it. Their Winnipeg general agent, R. H. Potter, has started the season in a very lively manner by adding a new daughter to the Champion family.

The following is from the last issue of The Farm Implement News: "A project is on foot to establish a plow factory at Paris, Ont. Subscriptions to the stock to the amount of \$250,000 are now being solicited, and, it is reported, with good success. If the deal goes through the manager will be a well-known plow man from the States."

Down at Lehanon, O., there is an implement dealer who certainly adopts unique methods to further his business. He has what he calls "openings" after the fashion of the millinery establishments. His 1902 spring opening takes place this month and it is said that it will be better than ever. It is to last some days and amongst the entertainment to be furnished the crowd will be a balloon ascension every half-hour.

From the Nichols & Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich., we have received a copy of their threshing machinery annual catalogue. It is a neatly gotten up pamphlet of 56 pages and describes the various machines and parts very fully. There is one important matter in connection with the work that we feel sure the firm has overlooked. It is the omission of "Winnipeg, Man." in the list of branch houses. They recently opened a branch here, with J. B. McCutcheon in charge.

The Nor'-West Farmer was pleased to have a call from M. J. Miller, the plow expert of the Massey-Harris Co. He has been spending the winter at the works in Brantford, Ont., and looks none the worse for the sojourn in the east. His time there was not all taken up in pleasure. He superintended the work in connection with some improvements upon plows for this season's work. These, Mr. Miller claims, will prove of decided benefit to the farmer. The expert is now "on the ground" ready to demonstrate the advantages of the new ideas.

SHOT GUNS

We can supply any demand in

Double Breech Loading Shot Guns

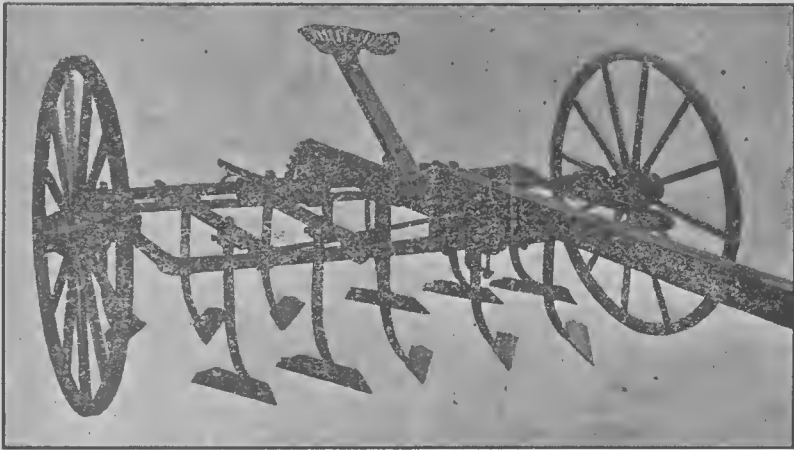
Our best value is No. 1919

Made by H. Spence & Co.. Machine made throughout, interchangeable parts
Damascus barrels, pistol grip, rebounding locks, extension rib.

Price, \$15.00.

Also a Double Barrel Breech Loader at \$10.00. Send for catalogue.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co., - Winnipeg, Man.



They are coming. Will arrive in Regina the second week in April. Will be seen at all principal points in Manitoba and the Northwest. When you see them you will buy no other. Why? Because it solves the weed problem and enables every user to snap their fingers at the weed inspector, and tell him to pass on.

The new WEED CUTTER is provided with landside on shares, also truss rod not shown in above illustration.

Everywhere farmers' elevators are going up. We want them filled with clean grain. Every farmer who buys a WEED CUTTER will have clean grain. No Klondike that was ever discovered will have as much gold as is lying dormant in the fertile lands between Winnipeg and the Rockies. The plow and weed cutter will bring this gold out.

Send for circulars to

JOSEPH WYLIE,

Lumsden, - - Assiniboia.

BETTER CALVES and MORE CALVES

ARE RAISED ON

HERBAGEUM AND SKIM MILK

THAN ON ANY COMBINATION OF SCALDED

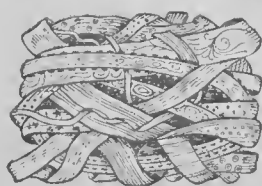
CALF MEALS and
CREAM EQUIVALENTS

THE WORLD

HAS YET PRODUCED.

HERBAGEUM

IS FOR SALE IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE
IN CANADA.



RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS

SPLENDID
VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages consists of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, postpaid, at 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90. MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., BOX 824, Toronto.

PRICE and QUALITY Go Together



A prudent business man considers safety and profit, when making money investments. The same care applies when investing your good money in seeds.

The return from your garden is measured by the class of seeds you plant.

The small added cost for "Good Seeds" is many times repaid by the quality and quantity of their product.

You can prove this fact by using

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

"Royal Flower Collection"

To those who desire a few attractive flowers we will send the following Six highly prized "Royal" Flower Novelties for 50 Cents—

ASTER—"Rose Crown" Comet—New, handsome	packet, 10c.
MIGNONETTE—Red Victoria—Very fragrant	" 10c.
PANSY—New Tufted—Large and showy	" 10c.
POPPY—New Dwarf Shirley—Very pretty	" 10c.
SUNFLOWER—Chrysanthemum—Flowered—Very large, full and double, desirable	" 10c.
CENTAUREA—New Giant—Fragrant, a garden surprise ..	" 10c.

"Royal Vegetable Collection"

The following 12 Varieties of Vegetable Seeds make a choice selection for any garden and will be sent for 50 Cents—

BEEF—New Crimson Globe—Tender and sweet	packet, 5c.
CABBAGE—Early Spring—One of the best	" 5c.
CARROT—Half Long Luc—Tender, Early and Productive ..	" 5c.
CORN—Early Giant—Ears large, very sweet	" 5c.
CUCUMBER—Steele, Briggs' Evergreen—Always good	" 5c.
LETTUCE—Toronto Gem—Crisp and tender	" 5c.
ONION—Steele, Briggs' Red Globe Prizetaker	" 5c.
PARSNIP—Elcomb's Giant—Superior	" 5c.
PEAS—Early Dwarf Excelsior—Very sweet	" 5c.
SQUASH—Golden Hubbard—Fine delicate flavor	" 5c.
MUSK MELON—Rocky Ford—Early, fine	" 5c.
TOMATO—New Enormous—A good sort	" 10c.

"Royal Flower and Vegetable Collection"

We will send the above 18 varieties of Royal Flower and Vegetable Seeds on receipt of \$1.00 and include one ounce of Steele, Briggs' "Best" Mixed Sweet Peas and our Handsome Catalogue, which describes many new and rare Seeds, Bulbs, Vines, Roses, Shrubs, etc. MENTION THIS PAPER.

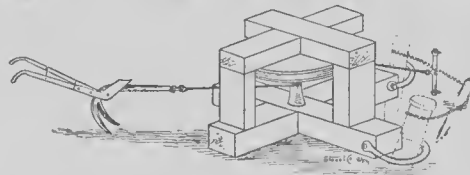
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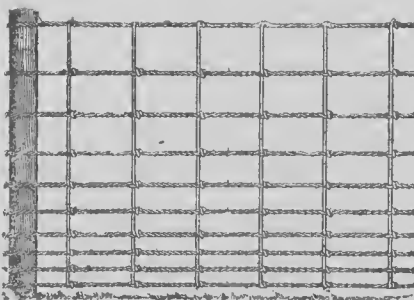
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Elevator Notes.

The Territories, especially Eastern Assiniboia, are just now all alive on the subject of elevator extension.

We begin with Regina, where the Winnipeg Elevator Co. will put in improvements to bring it up to the very best style of modern elevator. For one thing they will put in a wagon dump, by means of which a load of grain can be taken loose in a big box from the farm and dumped wholesale at the elevator, the course now so common in the big wheat growing districts across the line. The same company will also put in elevators at Grand Coulee and Belle Plain with capacity of over 30,000 bushels each.

The farmers' elevator at Regina will also be thoroughly remodelled and brought up to the best style of the day.

The Regina Standard recently published a letter from Mutch Bros., of Lumsden, who raised 16,000 bushels of wheat and 14,000 bushels of oats last season. That letter, speaking of the Lumsden elevators, says: "We have cleared 20 per cent. every year except last year, and this year expect to make it over 30 per cent. Would advise farmers to build their own elevator, as there is no danger but what it will pay. The other elevators here have generally to pay one cent over market to get wheat, except this year, when they all got more than they could store."

The Caron Farmers' Elevator Co. will build as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It will be of 45,000 bushels capacity, with all up-to-date improvements.

"In the matter of elevator accommodation and prices Napinka was much better off this year than formerly on account of the building, by the Ogilvie Co., of a magnificent 60,000-bushel elevator, equipped with all modern improvements for handling and loading the grain. Had it not been for the enterprise of this company, at the solicitation of a large number of farmers, the story that has this year been told by many towns in Manitoba as to grain blockades and low prices would have been Napinka's story also. It speaks well for the farmers, too, that they patronized the Ogilvie Co. to such an extent in return for their outlay in building such a fine elevator that the company could not at all times handle the grain brought to them. That the farmers appreciate a good thing was shown in the fact that their elevator here was the first of theirs in the province to reach the 100,000-bushel mark. The elevator companies on their part gave the farmers general satisfaction by engaging as their buyers men who themselves were farmers and well and favorably known as honest, conscientious men. Half a million bushels will in all probability represent the wheat yield of this district for the year 1901. Some figures in connection with the wheat handled by the three elevators here may prove of some little interest to the public in general. Up to the 15th of last month the Dominion elevator, which opened for business on August 27th, took in 105,000 bushels. Of this, 52,000 bushels were No. 1 hard, 16,000 No. 1 northern, and the balance lower grades. No tough wheat was bought."

The above record is so unlike what we have heard from so many other places that we gladly find room for it. We should be glad to learn who wrote it.

The following elevators have within the last month made application for licenses to do business: Farmers' elevators at Wolesey, Snowflake and Wapella, and the Manitoba Land & Investment Co., Langenburg, Assa.

The C. N. R. have announced that they will build another elevator at Port Arthur this year.

The C. P. R. are preparing for the erection of their big cleaner and drier at Fort William, as well as an annex to elevator "B" and an addition to "D." The company are also preparing to build the largest and speediest handling coal dock on the continent.

A man well versed in co-operative elevators down in Minnesota says: Put in strong men as officers, men who have made and are making a success of their own business; men who would resign rather than countenance unbusinesslike methods. Throughout the entire fabric let co-operation be prominently in evidence. A few should not be expected to put the many in the way of reaping benefit. Every man in the vicinity should consider it a duty he owes himself and his fellows to better general conditions and build up the character of his vicinity. Merchants should be eager to subscribe, because a poor grain market is a poor business centre. In a word, co-operation all along the line.

A U. S. census report shows that there are 5,739,657 farms in that country.

True Business Principles in Feeding.

The true principle of feeding is in the production of the best possible animal at the least possible cost, that is, cost of feed, time and labor, for these represent money and when the animal that is being fed is finished his value is considered from a money standpoint.

If food is used that could have been sold for the price obtainable for the finished product, the time and labor is lost. For instance, if a calf is fed whole milk the production will undoubtedly be a fine healthy and valuable animal, at the same time the butter fat that has been consumed during the process of production will greatly reduce the margin of profit if it does not wipe it out altogether, and without a substantial margin of profit a man is better out of business. Reasoning in this way, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the feeding of whole milk is not consistent with true business principles.

This being so, the practical man must look for something to replace the qualities that have been taken out of the whole milk. The addition of heavy rich meals make matters worse, for they add to the difficulty of assimilation, and it is the qualities that go to assist assimilation that are lacking in the separated milk.

Herbageum is the most practical and economical solution of the problem. A 50 cent package of Herbageum will make 1½ tons of separated milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs and it may also be fed to great advantage with whey.

It is the practical man who applies business principles to feeding who tests matters of this kind, and the practical man who gives Herbageum a fair test is always satisfied. A case in point is that of Mr. J. S. Fancy, of New Germany, N.S., who writes as follows:—"I cannot speak too highly in praise of Herbageum for calves. Skim milk with it equals new milk for them; in fact, is better; for I think they do better in bone and muscle and develop better than with new milk without it." Mr. Cyrus Shaw, of New Perth, P.E.I., another man who has tested this matter, gives results as follows:—"Last spring we used Herbageum with our calves with skim milk, a teaspoonful to a gallon of the milk, and they were equally fine as if they had had the pure new milk."

In almost every town and village in Canada there are one or more merchants who sell Herbageum. The Beaver Mfg. Co. of Galt, Canada, are the Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiry in connection with the matter we have been considering. (Advt.)

A Profitable Pasture.

It is now a good many years since The Nor-West Farmer spoke out very strongly in favor of what is generally known in Canada as June grass and sometimes as Kentucky blue grass as a desirable grass for permanent pasture. Brome grass was then unknown, and for such purposes as a lawn we recommended, and still recommend, blue grass as ahead of all others. Among those who caught on to that advice was Sam. Martin of Rounthwaite. There was a carload of the very best seed procurable brought in that year. But the season was most disastrous for that kind of grass. The plants that did come up were burnt out by drouth, and most of the seed never germinated. Mr. Martin had a meadow of natural grass, in which he meant to sow that seed, and one day in the middle of a tremendous thunder shower he and his brother went out and sowed it. The rain carried it down and under the wet old grass. The new variety germinated. It took a year or two to demonstrate its existence, but it is now master of the situation and is one of the most profitable pastures in Manitoba. Probably most people, if advised to sow grass in such circumstances would think it a rather crazy thing to do, but measured by results it is not so foolish after all. It is very rarely that any seed will live if sown in this way, but when it takes it is a sure thing and far more nutritious than grass a foot long.

A Modern Threshing Machine Plant.

A representative of The Farmer, while at Racine, Wis., had the pleasure of being shown over the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company's plant, which covers about 50 acres. This firm employs from 1,400 to 2,000 hands and made about 3,000 separators last year.

They make separators from 18-inch cylinder and 36-inch rear to 44-inch cylinder and 66-inch rear. Last year some 1,300 engines were made and sold, varying from 6-horse portable to 30-horse traction. It is interesting to note that all the attachments for these engines were made on the premises.

During the past winter the company has erected one of the largest boiler shops in America and are now in a better position to look after their ever-increasing business than ever in previous years. The company feel confident that this season they will be able to fill all orders thus avoiding the disappointments of last year, when their Manitoba branch was short about 50 engines. It was indeed a pleasure for us to go through these great works and see outfits in the various stages of construction.

\$3.97

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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

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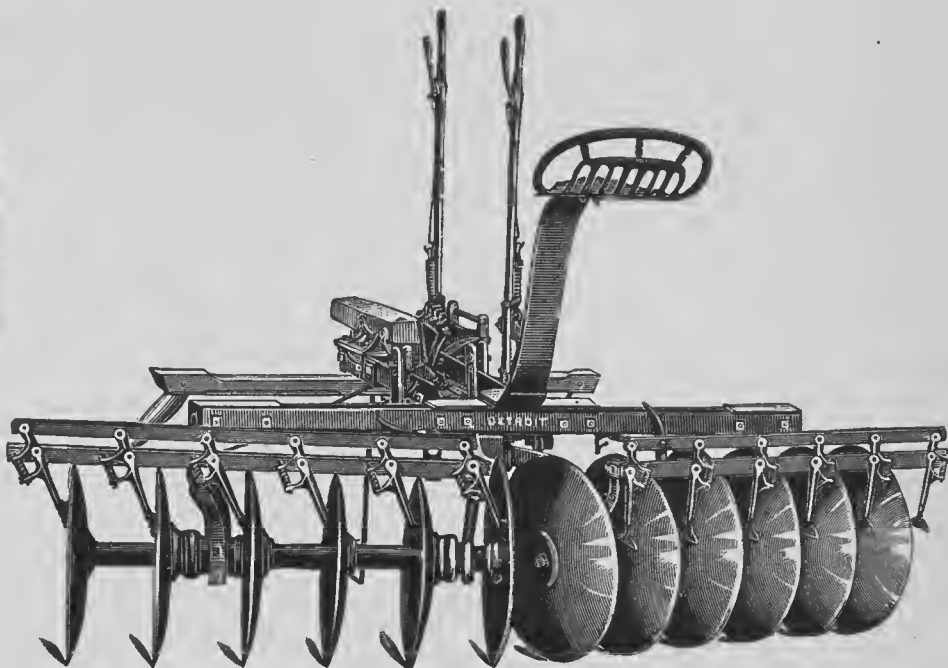
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The Frost & Wood Company, Limited,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hedge Fence Case at Brandon.

A case of considerable interest to newspaper men, and of still greater interest to the farmers of the West, was tried, before Judge Dubuc and a jury, at the Brandon assizes, on March 26th, 27th and 29th.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Limited, sued The Stovel Co., Winnipeg, the proprietors of The Nor'-West Farmer, for having published in that paper the following editorial:

"A Wild Cat Enterprise."

"We are surprised to learn that several level-headed men in the Brandon district are floating a scheme for the growing of English thorns as fences in Manitoba. We shall be very much surprised indeed, if this, or any other company, can grow thorn hedges in this climate, and feel it our duty to warn every one of our readers against getting entangled by the agents of this company till they show much greater evidence of the feasibility of their proposals than they are now able to show."

This the solicitor for the plaintiffs undertook to prove to be false, libellous and greatly calculated to injure the business of his clients, and called for \$1,000 damages. In support of this claim he brought forward Mr. Wallace, the promoter and manager of the company; Mr. Brown, horticulturist at the Experimental Farm; Professor Wolverton, and several farmers.

Mr. Wallace stated that he had been connected with the Stratford Hedge Fence Co., and had come to Manitoba in 1900 to look over the ground with a view to starting a branch or a similar company here. In June, 1901, he, along with two other Ontario men, who had been largely concerned with the Eastern enterprise, several farmers around Brandon, and Mr. Philp, of Philp & Kilgour, solicitors, Brandon, had got a charter enabling them to do business in the West. He had also set out, on various farms around Brandon, experimental bits of hedge, 10 to 15 rods long, in which several varieties of Crataegus Oxycantha were included. But their main dependence was now on buckthorn, of which there are three specimens growing on the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

He had procured a lot of this seed from Iowa, sown it last summer, and found it make good growth. He had seen a hedge 18 feet high down in Iowa, and the climate of Iowa, being much the same as that of Manitoba, he was confident it would do well here. It was not English thorn they were introducing, but buckthorn (Rhamnus Cathartica).

The hedge fences of Ontario, planted on his methods, had proven a great success wherever they had got proper attention and they would give equal satisfaction here.

This witness was put through a pretty searching cross-examination by H. M. Howell, K.C., acting for the defendants. He admitted that he had arranged, on behalf of his company, with the Stratford Hedge Fence Co. to buy their patent rights to use a particular "system" for the sum of \$12,500, for the western half of Manitoba. It was, of course, open to any man to raise and plant any kind of hedge in Manitoba and protect it in any way he liked, by a wire fence, for example, till it was strong enough to fence in or keep out farm stock. But this company owned a patent on a "gun," by means of which three strands of wire were attached to the hedge plants, small copper staples being used for that purpose. This and "plashing" was their peculiar device, and he thought it a good bargain for his company to buy the patent right in the "system" at the figure named. He had personally advanced a lot of money to carry on the business of the company, and they now owe him about \$7,000. The company had no bank account of its own, all financing had been done by himself, and the bank account was in his name.

Mr. Howell's line of questioning was intended to bring out, first, that the device was of small practical value, the "gun" costing only \$30, and that Wallace, Miller and Coatesworth, the three eastern stockholders were in reality confederates for the purpose of unloading it on the West, at a price utterly inconsistent with its actual value to the western shareholders. For the same purpose he enquired closely into the financial operations of Wallace himself. He elicited that Wallace had negotiated for money to carry along his scheme with a private banking firm, Scott, of Listowell, with whom he said his credit was good, and that he had also opened a personal account in the Merchants Bank at Brandon. He had used the notes of the new company given for shares as collateral security for money advanced. The money raised on the notes of the promoters had been, to the amount already stated, turned over to pay for the patent. Part of the notes paid the Stratford Co. are not yet due, but they hold them and expect to realise the whole amount of the purchase money. Various note transactions with Carson and Cummings, both stockholders in the company, were also searched into at great length. It was also elicited that Mr. Wallace had bought, in the West, two farms for cash. Though he could cite a number of monetary transactions, Mr. Howell showed that Wallace's memory was rather defective when he came to furnish full data; sometimes he could not come within hundreds of dollars of the sums he dealt with, and could scarcely ever remember where he got the money for any of his numerous large payments running into thousands.

The contract which farmers were required to sign was next dealt with. The clause in which the farmer "grants a lien" on his "lands" for the price of hedge fences was opened up. Mr. Howell asked Wallace if farmers were apprised of the fact that this lien was a mortgage, and if he thought that a man aware of this fact would be likely to sign it. This "lien" did not only cover the land on which the hedge is to grow, but "all the lands" owned by the debtor and the plaintiffs' solicitor could not successfully set aside this contention.

Mr. Howell also showed that the contract itself was perforated near the end in such a way that the last portion could be torn off by the company and registered as a mortgage against the "lands" of the farmer who "granted" it.

Mr. Howell also contended that while the farmer is bound all through, the company did not put up any substantial security for the fulfilment of its share of the bargain. The company might allege that the fence would not grow, because not properly protected, cultivated and trimmed. They also had the right to set men to do this kind of work at the cost of the farmer; and there is no one to decide when the hedge is "stock proof," as called for by the contract. If the owner and the contracting company cannot agree on this point, who was to decide?

Mr. Howell next dealt with the kind of hedge plant called for. The company had no plants of its own of more than a few months' growth, and Mr. Wallace admitted that the bits planted on farms around Brandon last year were of several varieties, to find which were best. They had set out a few varieties of Crataegus Oxycantha, which did very well. It was not English thorn they were trying to introduce; that was a falsehood on the part of The Nor'-West Farmer. They were now "sticking" to the buckthorn (Rhamnus Cathartica). If it got justice it would be strong enough, in five or six years, to go through the ultimate process of plashing and wiring in the terms of the agreement. There are, as above stated, three trees, if such they can be called, of this buckthorn (Rhamnus Cathartica) on the experimental farm. They were planted there in 1896 at two years old from the seed, and are now 6 feet high. They are less than an inch in diameter at the ground, and a

sample shown in court had made 2 ft. 4 in. of growth last year, its best growth in any year. It was at 3 feet from the top as thick as an ordinary lead pencil. In reply to Mr. Howell, Mr. Wallace said that if planted in a row ten inches apart and properly trimmed up they would grow much stronger as a hedge on the prairie than they had done as solitary plants on the experimental farm.

This witness was on the stand several hours, and we have tried to bring out in the fewest possible words the substance of his evidence.

Another leading witness for the plaintiffs was Mr. Brown, Horticulturist at the Experimental Farm. He had full faith in the hardness of the buckthorn. If it were grown on sod it would make no growth, but on properly prepared land, if properly cared for, it would be fit to carry wires in a few years. To obtain the best results each plant should be trimmed up to a single stalk and not allowed to grow as it pleased, like the specimen before the court. It should be cultivated once or twice a month to secure the desired strength. Driving three copper staples in each plant would not injure it. Cross-examined, he said the buckthorn shown was not the English buckthorn, as stated by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, but admitted it was not indigenous to America. It was of European origin, and all such plants had several familiar names. Asked about the other variety, Crataegus Oxycantha, he said there were several varieties of crataegus, the native wild thorn being one of them, and these, too, would make a good fence if proper pains were taken with them. "Was that wild thorn the Crataegus Oxycantha?" he was asked, but he did not know. He knew there were several varieties of Oxycantha, but did not know they were English.

Professor Wolverton defined "wild cat enterprise" as any scheme too big and vague for actual realization.

Several farmers testified that they had pieces of hedge planted by plaintiffs; they did well, but the buckthorn was not one of them. One of the witnesses would cheerfully sign the contract of the company, as explained by Mr. Howell. Another had seen a fine hedge at his old home in Ontario, and believed it would be all right here. Several of them thought the article was an insinuation of fraud and some admitted that they would not have signed the contract had they known it was a mortgage on their lands.

At this stage Mr. Howell asked the Judge to withdraw the case from the jury as there was no true libel in the article. It was the duty of every organ of public opinion to criticise, in the interest of the public, any such enterprise. His clients believed this a visionary scheme, utterly unsuited to the conditions of Manitoba not likely ever to become really useful, and sure, for one thing, to cause snow banks on any road alongside which they were planted. Instead of being fulfilled in a few years, the contract called for would be a cloud on the land owner's title for 20 years. There was no probability, let alone clear proof, that such a fence would grow on an exposed prairie even in twice the time alleged by the agents of the company, and with these facts before them, his clients had a right, in fact, it was their positive duty, to warn their readers to see more about this before they contracted.

The Judge said it might be all right to give such warning, that there was no libel in the body of the article complained of, but the heading, "a wild cat enterprise," he was not sure about, and he would, therefore, have to let it go to the jury.

A great part of the last day was taken by the jury to discuss the matter, and they at length returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages one dollar.

The Judge has to decide as to who will pay the costs.

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The Care of the Sow and Her Young.

For some time before the arrival of the young pigs the mother should have some special attention. Her pen should be warm and dry, with room for moderate exercise. Her delicate digestive organs should not be taxed with foods that are difficult of assimilation, for indigestion is almost always at the bottom of a pig's sickness, and it is unreasonable to expect the offspring of an animal suffering from indigestion, even in a mild form, to be sound hardy fellows, capable of hearty assimilation and rapid growth. In fact, to secure healthy, well conditioned young pigs it is essential to have a healthy well conditioned mother.

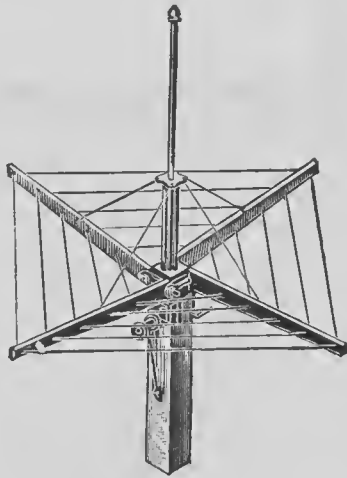
In pig raising it is against indigestion and its accompanying ills that the great fight must be fought. Indigestion (to use a real pig expression) is at the root of the trouble and the breeder to insure success must get at that root and destroy it.

Such well-known pig breeders as J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., D. C. Platt, of Millgrove, Ont., and Isaac Holland, of Culloden, Ont., speak of the beneficial results obtained by adding a little Herbageum to the ordinary food. This is done without trouble, as Herbageum needs no scalding or other preparation, and only a tablespoonful twice a day is required to keep the mother pig free from indigestion, ensure health, activity and a capability of rapid growth in her offspring, and at the same time enable her to supply them with a sufficient quantity of wholesome, growth-promoting mother's milk.

Among the more practical class of breeders and feeders Herbageum is now recognized as an important factor which often goes to make the difference between success and failure in their business, and they usually recommend the feeding of it to young pigs from the very first, that is, from the time they begin to take anything other than the mother's milk. (Advt.)

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Regular Sizes—
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Bust, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30½, 31½.
Entire length, 22, 24, 26-28, 31, 33, 36, 38, 40.

As children vary in size for their age, we give the approximate scale of measurements for the average regular size. In ordering, please give the measurements required rather than the age.



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1 to 5 years75c.
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These pants are strongly and thoroughly made, and are bound to give satisfaction. They are lined throughout. From any other source they would cost you half as much again as our prices.

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8. Fine Canadian tweed, brown or dark grey, lined throughout, side and hip pockets. Sizes 29 to 33. 60c.
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Men's box calf laced boot. This is the proper shape and good material. The finish of this boot is excellent. 6 to 10 only.
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WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Institute Meetings in Eastern Assiniboia.

The series of institute meetings held along the main line of the C. P. R. in Eastern Assiniboia were fairly well attended, considering that the meetings fell just as the grain blockade was raised, and farmers were consequently busy getting out all the grain they could. At one or two places local circumstances unavoidably interfered with the meeting. Owing to the press of work and the near approach of the meeting of the assembly, C. W. Peterson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, found it impossible to attend the meetings, and his place was taken by M. Snow, Wolsley, who explained the provisions of the Hail Insurance Ordinance passed at the last session of the assembly. George Lang, Indian Head, spoke on the tree planting scheme undertaken in the west by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The other speaker was Geo. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, who spoke on "The Conservation of Soil Moisture," or "The Beef Steer and the Dairy Cow," as desired by the audience.

THE HAIL INSURANCE ORDINANCE.

In a clear, forcible way Mr. Snow laid the provisions of the ordinance before his hearers, explaining that the amount of insurance promised was only \$4 per acre, as against \$5 offered by the Manitoba Hail Insurance Company, which did such a large business in 1899, but which paid so few losses. This amount is not for the value of a prospective crop, but to cover the cost of preparing the land and the cost of seed. The fee is only 10c. an acre, or \$16 on a full quarter section, while that first asked by the Manitoba Hail Insurance Company was \$40. The Government guarantees to pay the \$4 an acre or \$640 a quarter section in full. The fee of 10c. an acre must be sent in with the application, and a receipt for it constitutes the farmer's policy, for the ordinance really stands as a general policy and guarantee.

The office work will be done under the supervision of the Government, so that office and clerical expense will be reduced to the lowest possible amount. Instead of having general appraisers and sending them at expense all over the country to adjust losses, local appraisers will be appointed, and so the expense of adjusting losses reduced to a minimum.

TREE PLANTING.

Mr. Lang's talks on tree planting were always interesting ones. He carried samples of last year's growth made by various trees on the experimental farm at Indian Head. With these he was able to point out in an emphatic way the comparative growths made by the different trees. He explained how the cottonwoods first planted on the farm as seedlings in 1890 had now made a growth of 30 feet. For the first three years they killed back every spring; then they seemed to become hardy and have practically made the above height since then. They are growing in bush rather than tree form, there being several shoots or trees from each original root, but out of each one from three to five fence poles 16 feet long and 3 inches in diameter at the upper end could be cut, or as many good posts and still leave a lot of firewood. He was thus able to point out that a man would not have to wait so very long for timber from the trees he planted. For quick growth for shelter or fuel he recommended the cottonwood and the Russian poplar.

He had great faith in the native maple for general shelter, but if he were planting a line of trees for shelter or ornament, he would put in some of the quick-growing trees, cottonwoods, Russian poplars and maples, and mix in among them elm and ash. The last two were slow growers for the first few years, but after they were five or six years old they seemed to take hold and grow rapidly, so that they were not so far behind, if any, when 12 or 15 years old. In planting a row of trees, as stated above, he would put the trees in 8 feet apart and have every third tree an

elm or ash. By the time these trees had attained a good size the cottonwoods and Russian poplars could be removed and you would have left a row of hardy, enduring trees that would be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The same thought applied to planting a large area. This could be done by putting in trees 2½, 3 or 4 feet every way. Experience now showed that the best results were obtained when the trees were put in 4 feet apart each way. If slow-growing trees, as the ash and elm, were put in about the right distance apart in such a plantation, they would come on as the quicker growing ones were thinned out. Thus fuel or other use could be obtained from a tree plantation very quickly from the rapid growers, and when they were gone the slower growers were there as a permanent tree.

He explained the scheme of tree planting the Government were offering the farmers and distributed literature on the subject.

PRESERVATION OF MOISTURE.

Mr. Harcourt's talk on the conservation of soil moisture was always well received, as any address which tends to solve the vexed problem of how to get the necessary moisture in the soil is eagerly listened to. He did not attempt to follow this subject along the lines it has been so often treated, but treated it from a new standpoint. He explained the movement of water in the soil and how it was stored and held there. Each particle of soil was nothing less than a minute piece of rock, and everybody knows that rock cannot absorb much moisture, therefore the rock particles of the soil could not be the means of holding the great body of water in the soil. This he explained was the duty of the humus in the soil, and the humus was nothing but decayed vegetable matter. From charts he explained results of experiments which showed that humus had the greatest power of any substance in the soil of absorbing and retaining moisture, and that recent experiments had shown that the great bulk of plant food available as plant food was held by the humus. In other words, then, it was the life of the soil. Just as soon as the vegetable matter in the soil was rotted out the soil was apt to "blow," because the grass roots were not there to hold it together. Its power of holding water was also reduced, and, no matter how well the land was summer fallowed, it could not be made to hold as much water as it at one time did, simply because the humus—the great water holder—was not there. He therefore urged farmers to make a study of the humus in the soil, as upon it lay in a very great measure the success of their work. As soon as possible the older lands should be brought under grass so as to fill the soil full of grass roots again to decay and form humus. Before many years pass farmers will be compelled to adopt some system of cropping in which grass formed a prominent part, why not start it at once?

THE BEEF STEER.

With a chart having the outlines of a steer marked off into the cuts butchers make when cutting up beef, and the value and average weight of each cut marked on it, Mr. Harcourt pointed out the weak and strong points in our beef steers and was able to show why our steers should excel in certain places. As the most valuable cuts in a beef carcass are along the back, special attention should be paid to that part in selecting a sire to use when beef production is the object aimed at. A sire for beef purposes should have a back deeply covered with flesh—one of what are called the "thick" kind. Beware of the smooth fellows, but which on handling prove that they have no great depth of flesh covering their back and ribs. In order to get this deep covering we must have the right formation of rib. We want a well-sprung rib, i. e., one that springs out from the backbone and carries itself straight out for quite a piece before it begins to drop down. This formation is necessary to give a broad back. If the ribs begin to drop right away from the backbone a form-

ation like the ridge of a house is obtained, and on this it is impossible to lay up any thickness of flesh. It is, therefore, necessary, with other essentials, that the sire has a broad back, well covered with a deep layer of flesh.

Corn in North Dakota.

Hon. B. S. Russell, of Jamestown, North Dakota, says: "Corn has come into North Dakota to stay and its area is rapidly increasing, the acreage for 1901 being 196,000—double that of 1900—and the yield 3,120,000 bushels, or an average of about 20 bushels per acre. It is now regarded as one of the most profitable crops of the state, and its successful cultivation has given such a wonderful stimulus to dairying that the butter and cheese interests are rapidly coming to the front as prominent industries. Wheat and flax are quick money crops for the first few years, but corn must come in for a rotation crop, and the best men in the country recognize the fact." Corn has been gradually creeping northward, and before long will have its place in the rotation system of Manitoba as well.

A Plea for Canadian Preference.

Major-General Strange, who started a horse breeding ranch on the Bow River some eighteen years ago and did good service in the Reil rebellion, is still alive in England and has been pointing out how unfairly Canada has been treated in the purchase of horses by the Imperial Government. In a recent letter to the London Morning Post he says that in case of war Britain might very soon be brought into jeopardy through scarcity of food supply. Why not, he asks, encourage wheat growing in Canada by giving the Dominion a small preference? "Canada gives to England a preferential tariff of 30 per cent. We give her nothing in return but flattering speeches. We buy as many horses as we can from America and as few as possible from Canada, but we do not decline Canadian soldiers. How much longer will the hearts of Canadians fight against their pockets for a people whose mental vision cannot penetrate the fog of their island when their own interests and even their national existence are at stake? A small tax on foreign flour would also encourage the growth of wheat in England, which means the growth of men. What matter to the workingman if the price of a loaf is raised if his wages rise in proportion? In any case the certainty of dear bread is better than the chance of famine." Canadians, it may be said, will always be true to the Crown; but in the interests of both Canada and the Empire there ought to be a British preference.

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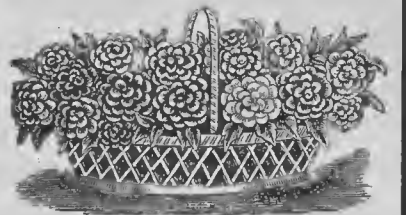
Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd. Winnipeg Branch. Winnipeg, Man.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 208—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jeweled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

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SEEDS

ARE THE BEST

Buy PERKINS' It will pay you

1902 Annual ready January 1st. Send for it everybody.



Mr. Alex. Naismith, of Wawanesa, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is received all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hospital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

T. McCROSSAN, 36 BANNATYNE AV., WINNIPEG

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Arbor Day.

Arbor Day has been fixed for May 9th. Preparation should be made accordingly in good time for ornamenting the school grounds. A little time spent in preparing flower beds etc., will be well repaid later on. If there are no trees on the grounds make preparation to plant. Some one must take the lead. The teacher is perhaps the natural one to do so, and it is a fortunate thing of the teacher is a lover of flowers and plants, because with them he can pave the way for many interesting facts of science. Make your plans now for Arbor Day. Don't confine them to the school grounds, for every farm should have something done on it on Arbor Day, if it is only one tree planted. Look up instructions as to the best way to plant a tree and all the precautions to be observed; the best kinds of trees, shrubs and flowers to plant; the best way to prepare the land for planting, and the care of the trees after they are planted.

Hot Beds.

A reader writes:—"Instead of permanent hotbeds, I dig a hole in the most convenient place in my garden, fill it with manure and pack it down, then set my box without any bottom on the manure, put on some fine soil, bank up the earth around the outside, put on the sash, and my hotbed is ready. When I am through with it I take up my box and sash and put them under cover until next year. I have four such boxes about four feet square in which I start egg plant, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, etc. In the centre of one box I generally sow a hill of cucumbers, and when the glass and box are no longer needed I take them away and my cucumbers cover the ground around and bear nearly all summer. One great advantage of this bed is, when my plants grow tall enough to touch the glass I simply raise the box higher and bank up more earth outside."

Red Flowers.

The fashionable color of the year is red. There seems to be a "craze" for red in matters of dress, of house furnishings, wall papers, etc., and in flowers. Florists in the South are giving great prominence to red flowers. Among the autumn bloomers, salvias, cannas, manettia vine, begonia rubra, red roses, red dahlias, red hibiscus, red gladiolus, and even prince's feather and cockscomb are not discarded.

About Sweet Peas,

Undeniably the sweet pea is one of our most beautiful and satisfactory flowers that grow. The aster and the pansy are about the only flowers of its class that equal it in public favor. The blossoms themselves are extremely pleasing, both in form and color, and their delicate fragrance is perhaps unrivalled by anything.

When given good care the sweet pea is thrifty and luxuriant and the blossoms are produced in lavish abundance. It is a decidedly democratic flower, and will do as well in a poor person's garden as in the costliest grounds in the land. Its care and culture are nothing but what can be given by the average flower-lover and almost any one can grow it with success.

While we consider how pleasingly beautiful the flowers are, either on the vines or cut for bouquets, and how comparatively easy they are to grow, it

is a matter of wonder that the sweet-pea is not more extensively cultivated than it is; why it is not grown by every one who maintains an interest in fine flowers.

It is a laudable fact, however, that the sweet-pea is now cultivated in yards where hardly another flower is grown. This, perhaps, goes to prove that it is about the most satisfactory summer flower we have. Surely its good qualities can hardly be overrated.

Its main requirements at the north are deep and thick planting; a cool and very rich soil; a good support, given as soon as the vines begin to grow actively; a strict routing of weeds, and a lookout to see that no seed-pods form and ripen. When these requirements are supplied one may count on a goodly portion of success with this beautiful flower.

While many persons realize fairly good results by planting the seeds in shallow furrows, better success is attained by sowing them in a cool, deep trench. This trench ought to be one foot deep, ten inches wide and long enough to accommodate what seed you have to sow. If possible, have it run north and south and in a sunny place. When dug, scatter a four or five-inch layer of thoroughly decayed stable compost on the bottom and press it down rather firmly, but not enough to pack it. Over the manure place a few inches of fine, mellow soil which you prepared last fall and stowed away during the winter for this purpose. Or if the soil thrown out of the trench is mellow and can be worked, use that. Upon this last layer sow your seed.

You will want two rows in the trench from six to ten inches from each other.

Sow the seed quite thick, so as to be sure that it will come up well. Afterwards the plants ought to be thinned out to two inches apart at least. Do not neglect to do this. If the plants are allowed to grow too thickly together the crop of flowers will not be so fine or luxuriant as it would be otherwise.

The seed should be planted an inch or so in depth, pressing the soil down rather firmly. As soon as the young plants stretch up toward the light fill in around them with light mellow soil, being careful to leave an inch or so of the vines protruding above ground at each filling in. As soon as they are even with the surrounding ground, provide them with some sort of support upon which to climb and stretch upward.

Growing Fence Posts.

The importance of growing the fence posts that are to be used on the farm is a feature of farm economy that deserves the special attention of every farm owner. There is an increasing demand for more and better fences on the farm and this demand is bound to grow as the more progressive and improved methods of farming and stock raising come into use. The fence post is an important factor in the expense account of farm fencing. It does not pay to buy a cheap, poor quality of fence posts. It does not pay to try to economize by stringing out the posts at long distances, thus weakening the force and value of the fence. The growing of the varieties of timber suitable for posts should be considered and studied by every farmer, in view of

planting groves for this purpose. The farm fence post, grown on the farm, should be the object and aim of the western farmer. Plant a grove in view of this; five or ten acres of this kind of timber will advance the price of every 160 acres a thousand dollars in case you want to sell the farm.—Nebraska Farmer.

"Where there's a will there's a way" is a truism which applies to tree planting as well as many other things.

If the ground desired for tree planting is unbroken prairie there can be no successful tree planting this year. The land must be broken, the sod thoroughly rotted and the soil well prepared by proper cultivation, before it is wise to plant trees. Remember, you won't get the chance to cultivate this way again once the tree is planted.

Every tree that grows helps another to grow. This is true in more than a material sense. What one man has done another may do. As trees and improved grounds become scattered over the province they teach an object lesson, and are the entering wedges of greatly improved and advanced conditions.

One can hardly conceive a more lonesome and forbidding spot than a dwelling for human beings, flanked by hovels for brute animals, situated on a wind-swept knoll, unrelieved by tree or shrub. Such a place is not a home in the true sense; neither is it possible for the home instinct to thrive under such conditions, except as it is cheered by hope of better things in the near future.

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10. CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching.
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12. CORN, Stowell's Evergreen.
13. CUCUMBER, Chicago Pickling.
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15. CUCUMBER, White Spine.
16. HERBS, Sage.
17. HERBS, Savory.
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19. LETTUCE, Nonpareil.
20. LETTUCE, Denver Market.
21. MUSK MELON, Early Mackensack.
22. WATER MELON, Early Canada.
23. ONION, Large Red Wethersfield.
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25. ONION, Silverskin.
26. PARSLEY, Moss Curled.
27. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown.

28. PEAS, First and Best.
29. PEAS, McLean's Little Gem.
30. PEPPER, Ruby King.
31. PUMPKIN, Large Cheese.
32. RADISH, Rosy Gem.
33. RADISH, French Breakfast.
34. RADISH, Long Scarlet.
35. SALSIFY, Sandwich Island.
36. SQUASH, Vegetable Marrow.
37. SQUASH, Hubbard.
38. TURNIP, Red Top Globe.
39. TOMATO, Dwarf Champion.
40. TOMATO, Extra Early.

FLOWERS.

41. ALYSSUM, Sweet.
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55. SWEET PEAS, Fine, Mixed.
56. VERBENA, Mixed.
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58. ZINNIA, Mixed.



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BEATS SPRING WHEAT IN YIELD of Grain at Ontario Agricultural College in 1901. Try it. Lb. 20c.; 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid. Peck (10 lbs.) 50c.; 1/2-bush. (20 lbs.) 80c.; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.40.

Giant Sugar Mangel.

THE NEW FIELD ROOT. Has feeding qualities superior to any other. For producing milk or as a flesh former. Heaviest Cropping Root grown. Lb. 35c.; 3 lbs. \$1.00—Postpaid.

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Famous White Oat from Europe, giving astonishing returns grown in Canada. Positively the heaviest weight and finest in appearance of any Oat before the public. Thin in the hull, with bright amber colored straw standing upright in almost all kinds of weather. Our crops have satisfied us that it is wonderfully adapted to both soil and climate of this country. Give it a trial. Lb. 30c.; 3 lbs. 75c., postpaid. Peck 60c.; bushel \$1.60; 5 bushels \$7.50.

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BAGS—Cotton, each 18c.; Linen, each, 10c.

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The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company

By proper construction of, and care in working about farm buildings, danger of loss from fire is reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the most careful farmers carry fire insurance, considering it folly to take chances. That you never had a fire is no evidence that you will not be burned out to-night.
But how about insurance against hail? Foresight and care do not influence hailstorms. That you never had hail is no guarantee that it will not come your way this year, then why take chances? It is not evidence of good judgment to do so. The cost is trifling. There is a business side to farming. This is a business proposition. Think it over.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

The only Company in Canada conducting Hail Insurance on established insurance principles with absolute security for Payment of Losses.

First Provincial Horticultural Exhibition.

In presenting to our readers the prize list and rules and regulations of the first Provincial Horticultural Exhibition, we wish to call special attention to the liberal prizes offered, the comprehensive character of the list, and the large number of premiums offered in those classes where most farmers are able to compete. The whole aim of the committee in preparing the list has been to make it popular in the best sense of the term, not allowing the professional gardeners to monopolize the money, as is too frequently the case at exhibitions. The prizes for amateurs have been placed at the same figures as those for professional gardeners, another departure from ordinary procedure.

The prizes of \$25 and \$15 for collections of vegetables by agricultural and horticultural societies should bring out some interesting exhibits. We look upon this as one of the best prizes offered, and hope that the societies will take the interest in this competition that it deserves.

The offering of prizes to schools for collection of sweet peas is an excellent idea, especially when supplemented by the liberal offer of a collection of sweet pea seeds free of charge, of which mention was made in our last issue.

This is the first Provincial vegetable, fruit and flower show yet held and we hope that it will be such a decided success that its continuance as a yearly event will be assured.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Competition shall be limited to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. All exhibits must be grown or manufactured from products grown within these limits.

2. Any person paying the annual membership fee of \$1 may become a member of the society. Members are entitled to the following:—(a) Fruit and flowering plants distributed annually by the society; (b) The privilege of exhibiting without payment of entry fees; (c) Free admission to exhibition; (d) Copies of all publications of the society; (e) Practical advice on horticultural subjects.

3. Members of the society may make any number of entries without payment of fees.

4. Non-members will be charged 25 cents each entry for the first four; all entries above that number free.

5. All entries must be made in writing on or before the 25th of August.

6. Entry for agricultural societies' special prize, \$1.

7. Not more than one entry will be accepted from each exhibitor in any section.

8. All exhibits will be placed under the direction of the committee and space for special exhibits assigned by them on application.

9. Exhibits may be shipped by express, addressed to the exhibition, and will be placed in position by the committee in charge.

10. All exhibits must be in place by 10 a.m. Thursday, August 28th, and must remain until 9 p.m. Saturday, August 30th.

11. Applicants for space for advertising and other exhibits not in competition for prizes must forward description of exhibits and specification of space required not later than August 21st. Such exhibits must be placed under the direction of the committee.

12. Exhibitors of cut flowers may renew or replace faded or withered specimens each morning, provided the character of the exhibit is not altered, and the permission of the committee is secured.

13. No exhibitor may compete in both professional and amateur classes.

14. A professional is one who gains his livelihood, or part thereof, by any horticultural pursuit, or who has exhibited as a professional in any exhibition of horticultural products.

15. Any person employing a paid gardener may exhibit only as a professional, and in the name of the gardener, or in the name of both gardener and employer, as follows:—A.B., gardener for C.D. But this shall not debar the employer from exhibiting as an amateur in future if then properly qualified.

16. All plants, vegetables and fruits must be correctly named.

17. Vegetables must have been grown by exhibitor.

18. Plants must have been in possession of exhibitor at least 60 days before date of exhibition.

19. Cut flowers must be from plants grown by exhibitor.

20. No prizes will be awarded to any unworthy exhibit. Where there is no competition the prize may be withheld if the judge considers the exhibit lacking in merit.

21. All matters not covered by these rules and regulations shall be referred to the secretary, who will secure a decision from the proper authority.

22. Any person wishing to appeal from the decision of the judges shall lodge a written statement of his complaint with the secretary, together with a protest fee of \$2.50, which shall be forfeited in case the appeal is not sustained.

FRUITS.

- | Apples— | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Collection of apples, exclusive of hybrids and crabs | \$6 | \$4 | \$2 |
| 2. Collection of crabs | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 3. Collection of hybrids | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 4. Best seedling apple, grown from seed in Man. or N.W.T. | 5 | | |
| 5. Best plate (6) Wealthy | 2 | 1 | |
| 6. Best plate (6) Duchess | 2 | 1 | |
| 7. Best plate (6) Hibernal | 2 | 1 | |
| 8. Best plate (6) other named standard | 2 | 1 | |
| 9. Best plate (12) Transcendent crab | 2 | 1 | |
| 10. Best plate (12) Hyslop crab | 2 | 1 | |
| 11. Best plate (12) Yellow Siberian | | | |

- | | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| crab | 2 | 1 |
| 12. Best plate (12) other named crab | 2 | 1 |
| All exhibits, except seedlings, must be properly named. | | |
| Plums— | | |
| 13. Collection, named varieties | \$4 | \$2 \$1 |
| 14. Collection, native plums | 3 | 1.50 |
| 15. Plate (12), Aitken | 2 | 1 |
| 16. Plate (12), Cheney | 2 | 1 |
| 17. Plate (12), Forest Garden | 2 | 1 |
| 18. Plate (12), Weaver | 2 | 1 |
| 19. Plate (12), other named variety | 2 | 1 |
| SMALL FRUITS. | | |
| 20. Collection of cultivated fruits, excluding apples and plums | 4 | 2 1 |
| 21. Collection of wild or native fruits | 3 | 1.50 |
| 22. Pint black currants | 2 | 1 |
| 23. Pint red currants | 2 | 1 |
| 24. Pint white currants | 2 | 1 |
| 25. Pint gooseberries | 2 | 1 |
| 26. Pint red raspberries | 2 | 1 |
| 27. Pint black raspberries | 2 | 1 |

PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 28. Collection preserved cultivated fruits | 3 | 2 1 |
| 29. Collection preserved wild fruits | 2 | 1 |
| 30. Collection jellies | 3 | 2 1 |
| 31. Quart raspberry vinegar | 2 | 1 |
| 32. Quart wine made from any fruit or vegetable | 2 | 1 |
| 33. Quart pickles, mixed vegetable | 2 | 1 |
| 34. Quart pickles, mixed fruit | 2 | 1 |
| 35. Quart Chili sauce | 2 | 1 |
| 36. Quart pickles, cabbage | 2 | 1 |
| 37. Quart pickles, cauliflower | 2 | 1 |
| 38. Quart pickles, cucumber | 2 | 1 |
| 39. Quart pickles, tomato | 2 | 1 |
| 40. Quart sauerkraut | 2 | 1 |
| 41. Quart tomato catsup | 2 | 1 |
| 42. Display of pickles and other preserved vegetable and fruit products by manufacturers | | Diploma |

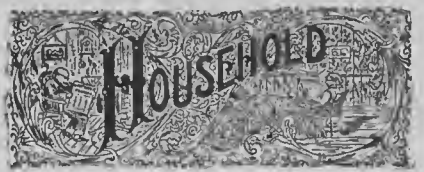
VEGETABLES.

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| Professionals. | | | |
| 43. Collection of vegetables, number and variety, quality, size and tasteful arrangement to be considered | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 44. Six beets, long | 2 | 1 | |
| 45. Six beets, turnip | 2 | 1 | |
| 46. Two kale | 2 | 1 | |
| 47. Two cabbage, drumhead | 2 | 1 | |
| 48. Two cabbage, conical | 2 | 1 | |
| 49. Two cabbage, round | 2 | 1 | |
| 50. Two cabbages, Savoy | 2 | 1 | |
| 51. Two cabbage, red | 2 | 1 | |
| 52. Six carrots, short | 2 | 1 | |
| 53. Six carrots, intermediate (half long) | 2 | 1 | |
| 54. Two cauliflower | 2 | 1 | |
| 55. Six celery, golden | 2 | 1 | |
| 56. Six celery, white plume | 2 | 1 | |
| 57. Six celery, pink | 2 | 1 | |
| 58. Six celery, other variety | 2 | 1 | |
| 59. Six corn, early Cory | 2 | 1 | |
| 60. Six corn, other sweet variety | 2 | 1 | |
| 61. Six corn, squaw | 2 | 1 | |
| 62. Three cucumber, white spine | 2 | 1 | |
| 63. Three cucumber, long green (English) | 2 | 1 | |
| 64. Quart gherkins | 2 | 1 | |
| 65. Three egg plant | 2 | 1 | |
| 66. Three lettuce, heading | 1 | .50 | |
| 67. Three lettuce, Cos | 1 | .50 | |
| 68. Three lettuce, leaf | 1 | .50 | |
| 69. Twelve onions, Yellow Globe Danvers | 2 | 1 | |
| 70. Twelve onions, Giant Prizetaker | 2 | 1 | |
| 71. Twelve onions, Red Wethersfield | 2 | 1 | |
| 72. Twelve onions, White Portugal | 2 | 1 | |
| 73. Quart pickling onions | 2 | 1 | |
| 74. Twelve leeks | 2 | 1 | |
| 75. One stalk Brussels sprouts | 2 | 1 | |
| 76. Peas in pod, 2 quarts | 2 | 1 | |
| 77. Beans in pod, 2 quarts | 2 | 1 | |
| 78. Six peppers | 2 | 1 | |
| 79. Six Jerusalem artichoke | 2 | 1 | |
| 80. One bunch salsify | 2 | 1 | |
| 81. Six parsnips, long | 2 | 1 | |
| 82. Six parsnips, short, Hollow-grown | 2 | 1 | |
| 83. Six parsnips, short, Student | 2 | 1 | |
| 84. One peck potatoes, Bovee | 2 | 1 | |
| 85. One peck potatoes, Early Ohio | 2 | 1 | |
| 86. One peck potatoes, Early Rose | 2 | 1 | |
| 87. One peck potatoes, Early Puritan | 2 | 1 | |
| 88. One peck potatoes, Beauty of Hebron | 2 | 1 | |
| 89. One peck potatoes, Burpee's Extra Early | 2 | 1 | |
| 90. One peck potatoes, other named variety | 2 | 1 | |
| 91. Six radish, winter variety | 1 | .50 | |
| 92. Twelve radish, summer variety | 1 | .50 | |
| 93. Two squash, Hubbard | 2 | 1 | |
| 94. Two squash, winter variety | 2 | 1 | |
| 95. Two squash, summer variety | 2 | 1 | |
| 96. Six tomatoes, Early Ruby | 2 | 1 | |
| 97. Six tomatoes, other large red | 2 | 1 | |
| 98. Six tomatoes, Red Plum | 2 | 1 | |
| 99. Six tomatoes, Yellow Plum | 2 | 1 | |
| 100. One musk melon | 2 | 1 | |
| 101. One watermelon | 2 | 1 | |
| 102. Three bunches parsley | 1 | .50 | |
| 103. Twelve stalks rhubarb | 1 | .50 | |
| 104. Best edible vegetable novelty | 2 | 1 | |
| 105. Six turnips, white | 2 | 1 | |
| 106. Six turnips, yellow | 2 | 1 | |
| 107. Six turnips, swede | 2 | 1 | |
| 108. Collection of pot and savory herbs | 2 | 1 | |
| Amateurs. | | | |
| 109. Collection of vegetables | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 110. Six beets, long | 2 | 1 | |
| 111. Six beets, turnip | 2 | 1 | |
| 112. Two kale | 2 | 1 | |
| 113. Two cabbage, drumhead | 2 | 1 | |
| 114. Two cabbage, conical | 2 | 1 | |
| 115. Two cabbage, round | 2 | 1 | |
| 116. Two cabbage, red | 2 | 1 | |
| 117. Two cabbage, Savoy | 2 | 1 | |
| 118. Six carrots, short | 2 | 1 | |
| 119. Six carrots, intermediate | 2 | 1 | |
| 120. Two cauliflower | 2 | 1 | |

- | | | |
|--|----|---------|
| 121. Six celery | 2 | 1 |
| 122. Six cucumber, white spine | 2 | 1 |
| 123. Three cucumber, long green, English | 2 | 1 |
| 124. Pint gherkins | 2 | 1 |
| 125. Three egg plant | 2 | 1 |
| 126. Six corn | 2 | 1 |
| 127. Three lettuce (any kind) | 1 | .50 |
| 128. Twelve onions, yellow | 2 | 1 |
| 129. Twelve onions, red | 2 | 1 |
| 130. Twelve onions, white | 2 | 1 |
| 131. Two quarts peas in pod | 2 | 1 |
| 132. Two quarts beans in pod | 2 | 1 |
| 133. Six parsnips | 2 | 1 |
| 134. Twelve radish, scarlet, long | 1 | .50 |
| 135. Twelve radish, scarlet, globe | 1 | .50 |
| 136. Peck potatoes, Bovee | 2 | 1 |
| 137. Peck potatoes, Early Ohio | 2 | 1 |
| 138. Peck potatoes, Beauty of Hebron | 2 | 1 |
| 139. Peck potatoes, Early Puritan | 2 | 1 |
| 140. Peck potatoes, Burpee's Extra Early | 2 | 1 |
| 141. Peck potatoes, any other named variety | 2 | 1 |
| 142. One pumpkin | 2 | 1 |
| 143. Six tomatoes, Early Ruby | 2 | 1 |
| 144. Six tomatoes, other large red | 2 | 1 |
| 145. Six turnips, yellow | 2 | 1 |
| 146. Six turnips, swede | 2 | 1 |
| 147. Six turnips, white | 2 | 1 |
| 148. One stalk Brussels sprouts | 2 | 1 |
| 149. One watermelon | 2 | 1 |
| 150. One musk melon | 2 | 1 |
| 151. Three bunches parsley | 1 | .50 |
| 152. Twelve stalks rhubarb | 1 | .50 |
| 153. Best vegetable novelty (edible) | 2 | 1 |
| Special class. | | |
| 154. Best collection of vegetables exhibited by an agricultural or horticultural society. All exhibits to be grown by a member of a society making the exhibit | 25 | 15 |
| Display of garden implements and tools | | Diploma |

FLOWERS.

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| Professionals. | | | |
| 155. Group of foliage, flowering and other decorative plants, arranged for effect, not less than 100 square feet | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| 157. Collection caladiums | 2 | 1 | |
| 158. Collection ferns | 2 | 1 | |
| 159. Collection palms | 2 | 1 | |
| 160. Collection begonia rex | 2 | 1 | |
| 161. Collection begonia tuberous | 2 | 1 | |
| 162. Collection begonia, flowering | 2 | 1 | |
| 163. Collection geraniums, in flower | 2 | 1 | |
| 164. Collection geraniums, variegated | 2 | 1 | |
| 165. Collection geraniums, ivy-leaved | 2 | 1 | |
| 166. Collection cacti | 2 | 1 | |
| 167. Collection fuchsias | 2 | 1 | |
| 168. Collection petunias | 2 | 1 | |
| 169. Collection coleus | 2 | 1 | |
| 170. Collection gloxinias | 2 | 1 | |
| 171. Collection roses | 2 | 1 | |
| 172. Collection foliage, other than coleus | 2 | 1 | |
| 173. Collection orchids | 2 | 1 | |
| In sections 157 to 173 a collection shall consist of not less than six specimens. | | | |
| 174. Collection of three hanging baskets | 2 | 1 | |
| 175. One rare plant (rarity and merit considered) | 2 | 1 | |
| Cut Flowers. | | | |
| 176. Collection dianthus | 2 | 1 | |
| 177. Collection pansies | 2 | 1 | |
| 178. Collection roses | 2 | 1 | |
| 179. Collection zinnias | 2 | 1 | |
| 180. Collection dahlias | 2 | 1 | |
| 181. Collection sweet peas | 2 | 1 | |
| 182. Collection asters | 2 | 1 | |
| 183. Collection stocks | 2 | 1 | |
| 184. Collection phlox Drummondii | 2 | 1 | |
| 185. Collection petunias | 2 | 1 | |
| 186. Collection antirrhinum | 2 | 1 | |
| 187. Collection carnations | 2 | 1 | |
| 188. Collection hollyhocks | 2 | 1 | |
| 189. Collection rudbeckia | 2 | 1 | |
| 190. Collection sunflower | 2 | 1 | |
| 191. Collection gladioli | 2 | 1 | |
| 192. Collection verbena | 2 | 1 | |
| 193. Hand bouquet | 2 | 1 | |
| 194. Centre piece for dining table | 4 | 2 | |
| Amateurs. | | | |
| 195. Collection flowering house plants | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 196. Collection foliage house plants | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 197. Collection begonia, flowering | 2 | 1 | |
| 198. Collection begonia, tuberous rooted | 2 | 1 | |
| 199. Collection begonia rex | 2 | 1 | |
| 200. Collection cacti | 2 | 1 | |
| 201. Collection geraniums | 2 | 1 | |
| 202. Collection fuchsias | 2 | 1 | |
| 203. Collection gloxinias | 2 | 1 | |
| 204. One hanging basket | 2 | 1 | |
| 205. One window box | 2 | 1 | |
| 206. One fuchsia, untrained | 2 | 1 | |
| 207. One fuchsia, trained | 2 | 1 | |
| 208. One begonia rex | 2 | 1 | |
| 209. One begonia, flowering | 2 | 1 | |
| 210. One coleus | 2 | 1 | |
| 211. One oleander in bloom | 2 | 1 | |
| 212. One geranium, single, in bloom | 2 | 1 | |
| 213. One geranium, double, in bloom | 2 | 1 | |
| 214. One geranium, variegated | 2 | 1 | |
| 215. One geranium, ivy | 2 | 1 | |
| 216. One cactus, in bloom | 2 | 1 | |
| 217. One aloe | | | |



A Family Matter.

She sewed a button on my coat;
I watched the fingers nimble.
Sometimes I held her spool of thread,
And sometimes held her thimble.
"I'm glad to do it, since you're far
From sister and from mother.
'Tis such a thing," she said, and smiled,
"As I'd do for my brother."

The fair head bent so close to me
My heart was wildly beating,
She seemed to feel, my gaze, looked up,
And then, our glances meeting,
She flushed a ruddy, rosy red;
And I—I bent and kissed her.
'Tis such a thing," I murmured low,
"As I'd do to my sister."

The Farm as a Developer of Character.

The busy women on the farms of the West, with the care of children and an endless round of duties, are living illustrations of the fact that thus character is developed and strengthened. To secure good help for the mother in country homes seems an utter impossibility in most cases. Hired men, however, can always be obtained, and competent ones too; and perhaps the vexed question of "hired girls" will be solved by men helping in the kitchen in churning, sweeping, lifting the heavy buckets and burdens that too often are done by women who suffer throughout their lives with aching backs, due to this work. Mothers on the farms are awakened at the peep of day by their active, healthy children, who must be dressed and cared for, breakfast must be served, milk attended to, children's lunch put up for school; then the incubator must be seen to and the eggs turned, the chickens in the brooder looked after and those in the chicken house too, for they are all pure breeds and beauties, and from them a profit must be reaped. By this time baby's sleepy hour has come and he must be bathed and tucked away in his crib for a nap, while the busy mother washes the dishes, tidies the rooms and prepares the dinner. The work of the afternoon is varied by sewing, mending, entertaining an occasional visitor, gathering the eggs and churning. When supper is over and the evening work done, an hour is spent in reading or singing by the mother and children. Not until the little ones are safely in bed do those busy, untiring women of the farms have leisure to rest and think. Yet they are happy and day by day are storing away treasured memories for their families in future years; while their characters are constantly strengthened by the faithful performance of their multiplicity of pursuits. Do not be discouraged, dear sisters. You are making future history.—Wallace's Farmer.

People Say Good Morning.

"How goes it?" That's German.
"How can you?" That's Swedish.
"How are you?" That's Dutch.
"How do you stand?" That's Italian.
"Go with God, senor." That's Spanish.
"How do you live on?" That's Russian.
"How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian.
"How do you have yourself?" That's Polish.
"How do you carry yourself?" That's French.
"Thank God, how are you?" That's Arabian.
"May thy shadow never grow less." That's Persian.
"How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.

How Roy Caught a Bird with Salt.

The boarders at Glendale Farm thought little Roy Rogers just "cute for anything," for he had so many winning ways, and said so many bright things—and then he was the only little boy on the farm.

It was Roy's first summer in the country and every day he could scarcely eat his dinner for telling them, at the table, how many wonderful things he had seen.

The birds delighted him most, especially when they sang. He would stand as if spellbound until the song was ended, then he would pucker up his little rosy mouth into a round "O," and try his best to whistle something like what the bird sang.

"If I could only have a bird for my very own!" he said, one day, at the table.

"Then why don't you catch one?" asked a big fat man, looking over his teacup at the little boy, as his mother was tucking a napkin under his chin.

"How can I?" he asked, opening his eyes very wide.

"Sprinkle some salt on their tail," said the old gentleman.

There was a general laugh, but Roy remembered. He wondered if a bird could be caught in that way, and, after dinner, he went out into the kitchen and filled both his pockets with salt.

"What do you want it for?" asked the cook.

"Wait until I can tell you," laughed Roy, hop-skipping out of the door.

Then all that afternoon Roy tried to get close enough to a bird to get some salt on his tail, but found he could not. Much discouraged, he went out into a field back of the barn, where were some little white houses with little bits of doors. These doors were open, and out of them something was coming—yes, surely, just the prettiest yellow birds he had ever seen. But when he tried to catch one, they would run back into the white house, and Roy would lose sight of them. At last one fellow, more venturesome than the others, came farther out, and, quick as thought, Roy stopped up the door, then got out a handful of salt, and chased the soft, downy creature round and round, while it chirped with fright.

"It can't fly or sing," he said to himself, I "think 'cause it's too young." And, throwing the salt, it fell just above the bird's short tail, and it fell, staggered-like, to the ground.

In an instant Roy pounced upon it, and picked it up in both fat little hands, and fairly flew over the ground until he reached the house. There were mama and all the rest of the boarders seated at supper.

"I've caught one! I've caught one!" exclaimed Roy, in great excitement.

"What can the child mean?" asked his mama.

"Why the bird mama! I caught one with some salt. I frowed it on his tail," and, opening his hands, out dropped something into mama's lap, almost scared to death.

"Sho, now!" said the landlady, looking on curiously, "if the boy hasn't gone and caught one of my little chickens!"

Then everybody laughed so that Roy nearly cried, and persisted in wanting to know "if a chicken wasn't a bird."

"To be sure it is," said the old gentleman who had told him about the salt. "To be sure it is—only a domestic bird. Go and put it back in the coop. You have proved salt will help catch a little chicken, if not a bird. You have done well, my boy, well indeed."—Exchange.

To Dry Cellars.

Owing to the recent high water many cellars have had more or less water in them. After the water has been got rid of a few basketfuls of unslacked lime stood in the cellar will help absorb the moisture.

Domestic Science.

Domestic science may be one of the newest sciences, but one badly needed, because it deals with the food we eat and its preparation. The courses given at the agricultural colleges in Minnesota and the Dakotas to farmers' daughters are a great help to those who take them and growing rapidly in favor. Ontario has an excellent domestic science school in Toronto and will soon have another at the Agricultural College at Guelph in connection with the manual training school to be erected by Sir William Macdonald.

We wonder when Manitoba's turn is coming. Domestic science is being added to the curriculum of many fashionable schools. A knowledge of cooking and housekeeping is just as essential for the preparation of a young woman for her part of the work as a farmer's wife, as a thorough understanding of the forces of nature is for her husband in his work. Manitoba is waking up to the fact that we want an agricultural college, and just as surely as we need a college for farmers' sons in which to teach them the principles which underlie the work of the farm, we also need a school of domestic science to teach farmer's daughters the fundamental truths underlying the various ways of preparing the daily food of the family and caring for the home.

Digestible Sausage.

Some people find they cannot digest sausages when fried. To all such the suggestion is made to boil them first. This, of course, implies that they must be in their skins and unpricked. One reason, no doubt, why they are so indigestible is because of the large amount of fat in them. After boiling them for five minutes shake them dry and lay them in a hot oven on a gridiron over a dripping pan. The excessive amount of fat in them will drop away and they will look tempting and taste good in a rich brown crust.

No Verification Needed at Home.

Everybody in Oshawa is Familiar with this Case.

Joseph Brown's Wonderful Escape from Death is now an Old and oft Told Story to the People of His own Town.

Oshawa, Ont., April 3 (Special).—While interest in Joe Brown's case has been revived by the recent publication of the facts in so many papers, Oshawa people are well acquainted with the whole circumstances. Mr. Brown's father-in-law, Mr. John Allin, whose place of business is right in the centre of the town, has, however, had to answer many questions recently, but as he was very close to Mr. Brown during the whole of his painful experiences in '97 and '98, he finds this an easy matter.

Mr. Allin is quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Brown himself, and never tires telling the story of how Dodd's Kidney Pills conquered disease, and saved Mr. Brown's life. He says:

"We didn't think he would ever live through it, let alone get strong and able to work, but the pills made him all right and well in a short time, and the best of it all is that the cure has stood the test of time. It must be three and a half years since and as you know he's strong and hearty to-day and has been ever since Dodd's Kidney Pills sent him back to the shop."

There are many others in town who have recently been reminded of this wonderful cure of a seemingly hopeless case who find no trouble in calling up the facts, and none are slow to give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a


FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.



GOLD WATCH
SEND NO MONEY
Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination. When it arrives call and examine it carefully and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to watches regularly sold at from \$7.00 to \$10.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.69 and express charges and secure the grandest bargain ever heard of. This magnificent watch is solid gold cased, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold design. Its open face, unbreakable French crystal, hard enamel dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with an excellent imported jewelled movement. Is equal in appearance to watches sold regularly for \$50.00. If you wish to take advantage of this grand chance order at once. Send \$2.69 cash with order and we will send you the watch and a handsome chain, postpaid. Ladies' size, hunting case, 70c., extra.

The Terry Watch Co., Box 803, Toronto, Ont.



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3 Beautiful Opals that glisten with all the gorgeous colors of the Rainbow, set in a nicely engraved Gold Ring, given for selling only 10 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 new and most fragrant large flowering varieties in all colors. Write for Seeds, sell them, return \$1.00 and receive this beautiful Opal Ring in a velvet box, postpaid. **Prize Seed Co., Box 817, Toronto**

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Lake George.
Size 14 x 26.



Moonlight on the Adirondacks.
Size 14 x 26.

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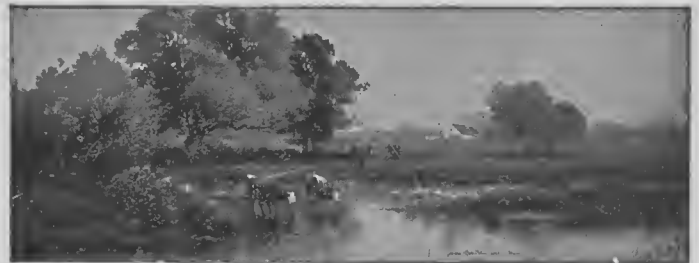
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Sunset.
Size 14 x 28.



Cows in the Stream.
Size 14 x 28.



In the Brook.
Size 14 x 28.



A Restful Evening.
Size 14 x 28.



Spirited Horses.
Size 16 x 20.



Wild Horses.
Size 16 x 20.

THE ROYAL SOAP CO., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

What I Have Known About a Yellow Dog.

With Apologies to Mr. Thompson-Seton by Waifton Stray.

Into my life at divers times have come adventures many and various, and I have been often asked to write a story. This I have never before tried to do, so it is with some hesitation that I now start to tell you about my Bess.

Dear old Bess! How I loved her! That I had cause to do so the sequel will show. What breed? Ah, now you have me! I am in the position of the small boy who, when asked the same question regarding his canine chum, replied, "Half bull-pup." "Yes, and what is the other half?" was the amused query. "Oh, just dog," came the candid response. So with my Bess. A small portion of collie may have been in her antecedents, but the rest of her was, I presume, just dog, and no very aristocratic dog at that.

"Mean an' ornery as a yeller dorg," how often have I heard the jeering comparison! Well, from her ears to her tail Bessie was decidedly "yaller," but mean she was not, oh, no, no, no. Ever ready to drive the cattle, would she pinch a calf or bite a lame beast? Ah, no! Always keen and more than delighted to catch the required fowl in the poultry yard, without scarcely pulling a feather, never failing to select the bird first shown to her from among

had been doubtful about the dog accomplishing the desired result. But when I reached the head of the rise, I was agreeably disappointed. For there, about a quarter of a mile away, came the slowly advancing herd.

The careful, indefatigable dog bringing them along with a wise authority—frisking calves, and mischievous yearlings, slow sedate milch cows with heavy udders (the Pembina bottoms are famous for their pea vines), big unruly steers ready for the British market, and the great snorting bull, head of the herd.

She neither bit, nor barked, but nevertheless she steadily drove them on—corralled them—then came and wagged her tail, and lay down, panting, at the door of the rough log hut.

"Sell her?" "Noa!" "Fifteen dollars?" "Noa, nor twenty! Wiaf could na' do when Ah'm away. She'd be fair craazed."

"Give you that red and white two-year-old steer for her."

Mr. Jackson looked a bit doleful, times were hard (always are in Manitoba), children had to be clothed and fed, and machinery paid for. "Steers sure money" has lapsed into a proverb. "I'll tak' thee," he curtly says, and Bess is mine. Poor, dear old Bess, how proud I was of her; but I must hurry on with my little yarn and tell you why I loved her.

It was in June, late June, and grass was green and flowers blooming, when

are golden yellow at their base, and his mellow glossy hide show a deep orange beneath the massive bristlet and where his white underside joins the sturdy foreleg, so I have no doubt that his Mennonite owner is justly proud of his daughters, and therefore he has escaped the butcher's knife and grown great in age, ugliness and ill temper.

He is angry, very angry, and on he comes, with all the rage and fury of his spring's passions boiling in his veins, every now and again he stops to dig his short horn into a gopher hill and with his forefoot throw the black mould over his back, and then on again towards me with that brutal, growling bellow. Now I am lame, decidedly lame, and to run from an angry bull—why, I might as well try and fly to heaven.

Nearer and nearer he comes. Bess is quiet. Well she knows she must do nothing until told, but with unerring sagacity, leaving my heels, she slips about ten feet in front and stands, her lips curling from her white teeth and the hair on her neck rising; her bushy tail sways, otherwise she is almost motionless, waiting.

Still the great bull comes on. His huge head begins to sink. I am not afraid. I am almost unconscious, lost in my admiration for his furious bovine majesty. Bess is there and well I know that her devotion will not fail.

How will she manage? I don't exactly know! The horns are coming too close. A low sibilant hiss comes from between my teeth and like a stone from a sling springs the lithe yellow dog.

To his heel, as usual? Ah, no! Full well she knows that this is a stern emergency.

It is not to drive, but to conquer.

With gleaming fangs and bristling collar straight to his dilated, rage-breathing nostrils she bounds. Then like the lightning's flash she is back past his great clumsy hoof, pulling, pulling, pulling. His nose drips with gore. Slowly he begins to yield to the cruel agony, the great head with its sharp, widespread horns, comes down and inwards. His huge broad neck is arching and bending, great tears drop from his agonized eyes, slowly but surely the great bulk of glossy beef sways sideways and over.

Oh, ye gods, for a kodak!

He lies kicking and sprawling in the soft meadow.

The snapping, yellow dog, jumping with quick dancing, leaps at his hoofs. With a great ungainly struggle he gets up and trots slowly off, cowed, crestfallen, and ignominiously conquered.

I hiss again and snap, snap, snap, Bess is at his heels. Dog and bull round a corner of the poplar grove and are out of sight.

From his hut near by his Mennonite owner approaches, anger in his eye and vituperation on his lips.

"You plenty bad hund! Go brak my boll neck!"

"Not much! Plenty bad boll, I think! Don't you know the law?" is my curt rejoinder.

"Wha' for law?" he splutters.

"Fifteen dollars fine for a loose bull," I snarl.

"Wha' for fine?" he gurgles again.

"Ach warum verstehen sie nicht?" I begin, and then realizing that my German is a thing of the distant past, I turn away and continue my walk as swiftly as my limp will allow.

I go on past oaks and poplars in all the glory of their summer leafage, and over beaver dam after beaver dam—grass grown, mere relics of the past, painful reminders of the trappers' ignorant cruelty—down a long meadow—

Where tides of grass break into foam of flowers.

I am now out of sight of the unkempt Mennonite, and Bess has reappeared. I throw myself down on the soft green grass and looking into her faithful, loving brown eyes I—well I won't say what I did. But, I am beastly lame, you know, and—perhaps you never stood before a big enraged bull—but if you ever did, you will probably not

blame me for saying that I love her memory; for, sad to relate, dear old Bess got poisoned. Yes, my brother carelessly forgot a wolf bait, and even yet a lump comes into my throat as I think of it.

A Sufferer From Backache.

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Every day adds scores of names to the long list of persons who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and among those who are now enthusiasts of this great medicine is Mr. W. Gilroy, the well-known merchant, of Blenheim, Ont.

Like many others, Mr. Gilroy now wonders why he did not use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the first place, instead of experimenting with new-fangled and untried remedies. There is no doubt about the exceptional virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and thoroughly cure complicated ailments which cannot be reached by ordinary remedies.

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"A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I did so, with great satisfaction. I had not taken half a box before I began to feel better, and now realize that I have entirely recovered. I often wonder now why people go after new-fangled remedies when this tried and proven medicine is so easily obtained, and so certain to cure."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the hearty endorsement of good citizens in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. They are probably the most popular remedy that was ever introduced into this country, and their enormous sales are due to the fact that they radically cure serious and chronic disease. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.



FARM HOME OF DAVID SHANNON, OLDS, ALTA.

fifty or sixty others, would she lay her face and paws against a small half-feathered chicken? Ah, no! Not even if I asked her, she would dance round it and look at me with mildly reproachful eyes, as much as to say, "You know I can't do that, I'll hurt the poor wee thing."

How did I get her? Ah, I got her because her former owner was poor and needed money. Well I remember the day when first she came into my possession. Having often heard about her, I had gone down into the lowlands along the Pembina River to make her acquaintance. After chatting a bit with her proprietor, who was from the English North Country, careful, canny, honest and hardworking, I asked him where the herd had gone.

"Oh, reet up t' river two three mile," was his reply. Will the dog fetch them? "Ay' will she!" was the decided response. Send her! He waved his hand. "Goa, fetch Bess." The dog trotted away and we chatted on for upwards of an hour.

"She suld be gettin' yam!" at last he remarked.

"I'll walk to the top of the knoll and see," I said.

Now the Pembina bottoms are rough as any lands can well be. Here a swamp, there a ridge covered with dense scrub, now a back-water where mud and willows are struggling for the supremacy, again a steep clay bank, and again another swamp. So I

I took it into my head to tramp away through the woods and valley of the Pembina some twenty-eight miles, down to the little town of Morden, to visit some friends. So, with Bess frisking at my heels, in the early morning I started off through the shady woods, across the wide valley and into the meadows and marshes of township one, range six. It was hot and the mosquitoes were vicious. Still, we don't think much of mosquitoes in Manitoba, and there was plenty to look at.

Here a doe feeding in a swale with her fawn. There a pond with mallard, pintail and shoveller drakes swimming in it. Again a marsh with yellow-headed blackbirds and their red-winged cousins, out of which flaps a great sand hill crane.

Further on I pass too near the domain of a red-tailed buzzard and she and her mate circle above me with strident cries. So my stroll is not monotonous and time flies.

I am passing down a long swale when I hear a low, warning growl at my heels from Bess, who regardless of the birds is minding her own business and trotting close behind me. Turning round I see a big bull coming along the swale at a slow, clumsy trot. He is a formidable looking brute and his low, growling bellow tells me that he is angry.

Rough, yellow and slabsided, he would be an eyesore to a Shorthorn breeder; but his thick widespread horns



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A Goose in a Garden.

The new people next door kept geese. I kept a garden. I did not openly object to my neighbors' geese, even when my slumbers were broken by the shrill squawking of their early morning concerts. I merely made up my mind to retaliate at the earliest opportunity by investing in a few brace of lusty, crowing game cocks, a phonograph or two, and by starting to study the cornet-a-piston. But presently their geese began to invade my premises, to walk around my strawberry beds, with their hands in their pockets, as it were, discussing the prospects of the coming crops, and to thoughtfully sample the shoots of my young peas.

When they commenced to invite each other to luncheon parties on my trimly-kept lawn and grass borders I decided it was time to resort to stringent measures. I bought a fox terrier pup and set him the duty of clearing my lands of marauding parties of the invaders, for my lawn was beginning to develop an alarming tendency to baldness. Foxy performed his duties admirably, capturing the wing of a goose one day and chasing an old gander through twenty-six panes of my cucumber frames on the next.

He did not succeed in catching the gander, but he scared him so badly that he never dared enter my territory again. Like all great men and dogs, however, he had one weak point. His weak point was a young gosling of extraordinary boldness and defiant demeanor. He not only failed to chase this bird off my property, but actually grew on such friendly terms with it that he would allow it to eat off his own plate and to sleep in his own kennel. Indeed, my firmness of purpose nearly gave way when I found them sleeping placidly together, the gosling's downy head softly pillowed on Foxy's softly-heaving ribs.

I tried to persuade myself that they presented an exceedingly pretty picture—pretty enough for the colored supplement of a Christmas number. Then I glanced at my lawn—once the pride of my life—now growing as bald as the African veldt in winter, and I hardened my heart. I took the gosling by the neck and carried him squawking to my boundaries. I mounted the garden seat that was placed beneath the old red brick wall which divided my garden from that of my neighbors, then I threw him, kicking, pecking, and ruffled into his own territory, where he alighted with a fluttering bump and a scattering of gravel, hissing his defiance.

"Hiss away, you brute!" I shouted, angrily. "If I catch you on my lawn again I'll—I'll eat you without stuffing! I'll screw your stupid head off your neck! I'll—"

Then I paused, as a silvery, feminine voice answered on behalf of the ruffled gosling from the other side of the wall.

"You're a horrid, cruel man!" cried the voice.

"I'm not!" I answered, hotly. "If you'd put your head over the wall and see what your old geese have done to my lawn you'd apologize for the damage. It's as bare as the Sahara."

"I'm sorry our geese have eaten your grass," said the voice on the other side of the wall, "but I think it's perfectly horrid of you to throw that poor bird down on the hard ground like that."

"I didn't throw him down!" I protested. "I threw him up! And if he's such a duffer of a goose that he can't fly, he—he—well, he ought to learn to fly, that's all!"

I was fond of considering myself an old and disappointed bachelor, with no further interest in life but the seclusion of my garden and my books, yet I could not help feeling a desire to see who was the owner of so sweet a voice.

"He can't fly," responded the voice, after a pause, "he's only a gosling and his wings are clipped. And I don't want to put my head over your wall," added the voice.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because you might screw my stupid head off my neck, or—eat me without stuffing!" answered the voice, with a ripple of girlish laughter.

"I say, aren't you Miss Bolderwood?" I asked, for I knew that my new neighbor was that old and peppery Colonel Bolderwood.

"I'm Miss Nancy Bolderwood; not Miss Bolderwood—that's my sister Kate," corrected the voice.

"Then, Miss Bolderwood," I pleaded, "wont you honor me by looking over into my garden and bearing witness to the damage your geese have done to my lawn?"

There was a rustle and a giggle on the other side of the wall. The top of a gardener's ladder swept the lilac bushes aside. Then I caught my breath in a gasp of admiration as the face of Miss Nancy Bolderwood appeared amongst the lilacs.

From my point of view only the eyes and nose of Miss Nancy showed above the wall—eyes like violets dashed with dew; a nose that could only be compared with a rose petal, slightly tip-tilted; a complexion of exactly the shade of Mrs. John Snooks (my most cherished blush rose), surmounted by waving locks that strayed wilfully from beneath a coquettish "lamp shade" hat, the bronzy hue of ripened corn.

"Well, here I am," announced Miss Nancy Bolderwood, allowing a pair of lips riper than any cherry to appear above the wall, breathed in a dazzling smile for the greatest display of a row of teeth that would have made any string of pearls look foolish. "Is that your lawn?"

"That's it," I replied, helplessly, paralyzed by the sight of so much beauty.

"What a beautiful garden!" she exclaimed.

"I'm glad you like it!" I replied, gratefully.

"How many gardeners do you keep?" she asked.

"One—and myself. I don't do much but gardening and reading."

"How old are you?" she asked, abruptly.

"Twenty-seven. How old are you?" I replied.

"Eighteen."

"You are Mr. Careless, aren't you?" she asked, suddenly.

"Yes," I answered. "I was going to call on Mrs. Bolderwood this afternoon. I would have called before, but I did not like to until you had settled down in your new home," I added, untruthfully, for until Miss Nancy Bolderwood had lifted her pretty face above the garden wall I had no intention of breaking my seclusion and calling on the Colonel and his wife.

"I'm sure Romeo couldn't have eaten all that," said Miss Nancy, gravely, as she surveyed the barren patches of grass.

"Romeo! Who's Romeo?" I asked, wondering.

"Romeo is my pet goose. You threw him over the wall just now."

"I'm awfully sorry about that!" I answered, earnestly. "If I'd only known that he was your goose I wouldn't have thrown him over the wall for worlds. But why do you call him Romeo?"

"He looks so much like a young man in love when he's eaten a lot of grass and rolls his eyes," she explained.

"Na-a-a-a-a-an-cy!" roared a stentorian voice from the next house. "Na-a-a-a-an-cy!"

"I must go now," said Miss Nancy. "That is papa and he wants his lunch. Papa is like a lion," she added; "he always roars when he wants his lunch. Dear papa."

"You will come and look at my lawn again?" I pleaded, as she disappeared from sight behind the jealous screen of red brick.

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(1902 Model) gives you the current in the only practical way, because it is worn comfortably about the waist all night while you sleep. It sends a gentle, warming stream of new life for six or eight hours through the weakened parts. Benefits to back and nerves at once. This claim is based on my thirty years' practice. To prove my own faith I, therefore, hereby agree to deliver to any suffering man or woman in any part of the world, one of these famous Electric Belts, on **Absolute Free Trial for 60 Days**; not one penny in advance or on deposit. Either call personally or write, giving a few symptoms. I will then fix Belt for your use and arrange to deliver it to you free. Worn by women as well for rheumatism, etc. Upon request I send my two books together with symptom blanks free in plain sealed envelope. One book on disease in general, describes my Herculex Electric Belt. The other "Strength" is for men only. No charge for advice at office or by mail. There is but one best electric belt. Write or call before purchasing elsewhere.

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The largest yield of Wheat and the biggest sale of Blue Ribbon Sea are two of Manitoba's records for 1901.

"Of course I shall!" laughed her voice from the Colonel's garden. "And Romeo can eat the whole blessed lawn as bare as a board if he likes," I added to myself.

Nancy often came to talk over the garden wall after that. But Romeo fought shy of my garden.

By any by, when things had grown so that Nancy had climbed from her ladder on to the top of my garden wall and I had climbed from my garden seat to sit by her side on the top of her garden wall, Romeo used to flop past us on the garden walk below with a blue satin ribbon round his neck and a disdainful light in his eye that expressed his wonderful opinion of himself.

The summer days wore on. My roses bloomed and faded, and gradually, on the top of our wall, I grew to the habit of calling Nancy by her Christian name, whilst she began to call me Dick.

But I had a morbid idea that no woman would ever love me. I did not know then the boundless pity of a good woman. As the summer drew to its close we had three days of rain and I looked in vain for Nancy at the garden wall. On the fourth day she came.

"I thought you were never coming," said I.

"I thought that I would never come again! I made up my mind that I would never speak to you again; but—but c-c-c-couldn't help coming to ask if there hasn't been some horrible mistake," sobbed Miss Nancy.

"What on earth do you mean?" I asked, aghast. "What can I have done?"

"You've killed Romeo and eaten him," wailed Nancy, "just because he ate your grass."

"I killed Romeo!" I exclaimed. "Who has dared to say that I would do such a thing?"

"Well, he's gone!" sobbed Nancy. "And—and your servant told the butcher, who t-t-told our servant that you ate goose yesterday."

I was silent for a moment. "I certainly had a goose for dinner yesterday," I replied, "but it wasn't Romeo."

"Then whose goose was he?" demanded Nancy.

Then it flashed across me how that wretched goose had arrived by parcel post, how I had opened the parcel myself, and wondered who could have sent it, and how I had taken it to my house-keeper, merely remarking that there was a goose and that she had better cook it for dinner that day.

"Won't you believe me when I assure you that the goose I had for dinner yesterday was an anonymous goose sent me by parcel post by some idiot or other?" said I.

But Nancy did not answer.

Then an inspiration struck me, for across the garden my eye caught a glint of white in the shade of Foxy's kennel.

"Wait a moment while I get my gardener's ladder. Then I want you to come into my garden, Nancy," I pleaded.

Nancy, silenced by the seriousness of my tone, ceased crying, dried her eyes, and, descending into my garden for the first time, followed me as I walked across to Foxy's kennel.

Sure enough, there was Foxy slumbering peacefully, whilst, with his yellow beak resting lovingly on his friend's neck, Romeo nestled in the straw beside him.

"You see, Nancy," said I, my heart beating tumultuously, "Romeo knew that his chum was lonely in his kennel,

so he came to keep him company. I—I—I'm lonely, too!"

Then Nancy smiled a heavenly smile.

"You won't pitch me back over the garden wall, will you, Dicky?" she said, as her arms crept round my neck.

"I will if you don't give over crying," said I. "Stupid little goose!" I added, happily.—Woman's World.

A choker ending with a bow in the back is becoming quite familiar; not the up-and-down bow, which would interfere with the low coiffure, but a short, broad bow.

Even to shirt waists the summer of 1902 will be a white season. The daintily colored piques, linens and gingham that now overflow the counters are for morning wear, golf and travelling. For afternoon use the blouse materials that the smartest women are buying are sheer white lawns, embroidered, tucked and lace trimmed. The morning waist, often itself of fine white cambric, is made with plaits on each side of the central box plait and with simple blouse sleeves and wristbands. The afternoon waist is exquisitely decked with hand-worked lace medallions and drawn needlework.

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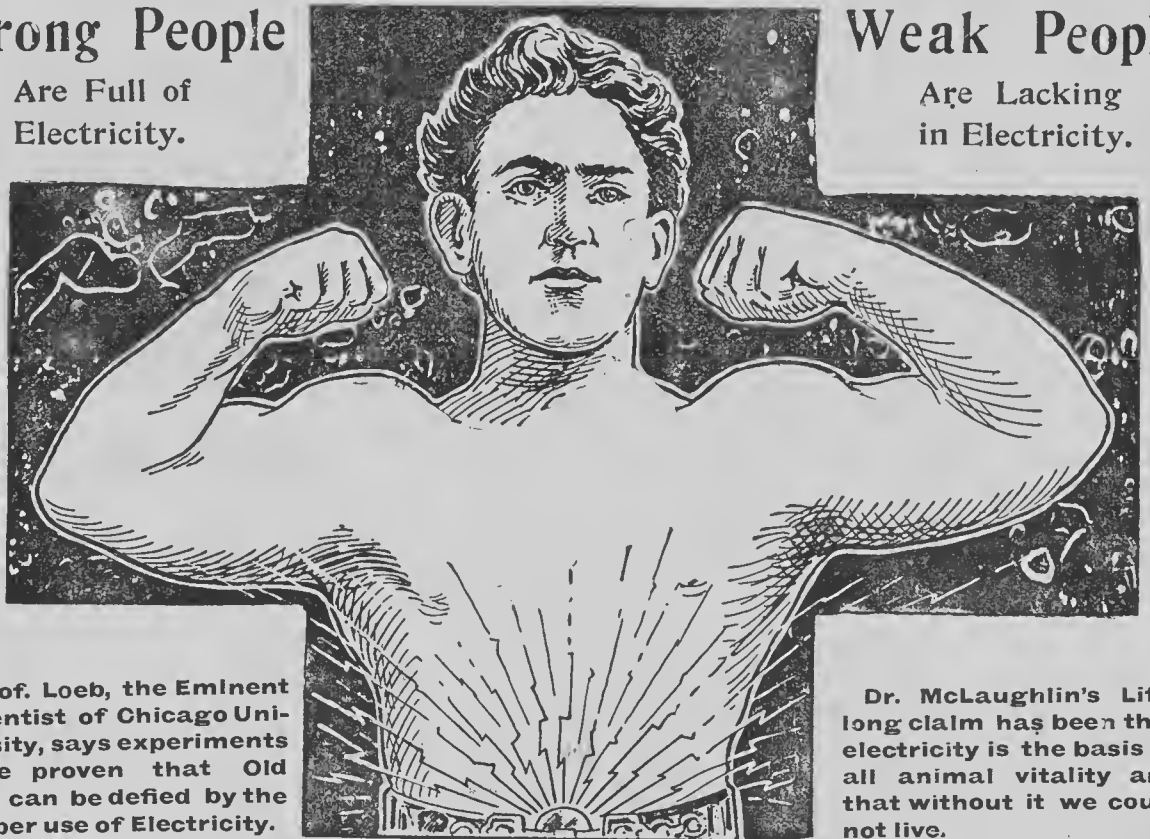
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Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent.

I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge was obtained from actual contact with thousands of people who had tried drugs in every form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging. Why don't drugs cure? If the steam of an engine has run down, will oiling the parts make it go? No. You must get more steam. Drugs have no more effect on the body than oil on a machine. Electricity can, and does, make the body go just as it makes a machine go. I have proved in 50,000 cases that Electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, and have perfected the best known means of replenishing this force in the body when it is lost. My electric Belt is the natural result of scientific study, coupled with skill. There can be no pain or weakness where my appliance is used.

The current supplied by this appliance enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.

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How to be Happy.

When you hear of good in people—tell it.
When you hear a tale of evil—quell it.
Let the goodness have the light,
Put the evil out of sight,
Make the world we live in bright,
Like the heavens above.
You must have a work to do—pursue it.
If a failure, try again—renew it.
Failure spurs us to success.
Failures come, but come to bless,
Fitting us for righteousness
In the heavens above.

Housecleaning Hints.

Throw away all the ragged dirty iron and pot handle holders and make new ones. The best kind has an outside cover of some dark cotton stuff with an interlining of thin leather, which may easily be had by saving the best part of old boot tops.

If there are badly discolored spots on silver which nothing in the way of a silver polish will remove, try fine salt. By the way an excellent home made silver polish is made from powdered chalk mixed in a thick paste with water and a teaspoonful of ammonia.

It is not rare to find nice furniture genuinely dirty. Do not be afraid of using soap and water on it as if it were a plain painted article. Make a warm suds and give the woodwork a good rubbing, not wetting more surface, however, than can be conveniently dried almost immediately. Mix one pint of boiled linseed oil and half a pint of kerosene, then rub with this the piece of cleaned furniture. It needs plenty of elbow grease. Leave it half an hour and give it a second polish, whereupon it will shine like glass.

After cleaning the pantry set a small jar of lime in some shelf corner. It will keep the room dry and make the air pure. Repeat the same process for the cellar, using lime in larger proportion.

Sometimes, even after windows have been carefully cleaned, there will be an exasperating sprinkling of small specks and streaks. You can generally get the perfection of brilliancy by cleaning the glass in the first place with a liquid paste made of whiting and alcohol.

Sometimes there are stains on the marble and in the basin of the bathroom washstand which resist soap preparations. Scrub with dry salt and a cloth wrung from hot water. Then wash well with kerosene and later with soap and water.

Rust on steel will generally yield to a paste made from fine emery powder and kerosene. Rub the spots with this, let it stand for several hours, then polish with oil.

Dark spots in the kitchen floor which hint of grease-spilling at a long past date will generally disappear with repeated applications of benzine. Do not apply it when there is any light around, and set doors and windows open to allow the fumes to evaporate.

Salt and vinegar will remove the worst case of verdigris on brass or copper. Wash after using with soap and water and polish with whiting wet with alcohol.

Spirits of camphor will remove white spots made by wet or hot dishes on polished and varnished furniture.—Good Housekeeping.

Potatoes cooked in their skins are beautifully dry and floury if a small piece is cut off one end to allow the steam to escape in cooking.

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Did my grandfather, grandmother, aunts or uncles die of cancer, is a question that every person approaching mid-life would do well to ponder, especially if there be lumps or sores appearing on any portion of the body.

Cancer, you know, frequently runs in families, and if there has been any trace of the disease in your progenitors, better be on your guard.

If there be any lump, sore or ulcer that does not prove amenable to ordinary treatment, you should start taking the New Constitutional Remedy, which is the most thorough-going treatment known for Cancers, tumors and all malignant growths.

It's easy to cure Cancer in the first stages—more difficult when the roots are all through the system—still the New Remedy cures in all stages but the very last (even then it gives great relief), without the need of you enduring any painful operation or torturing plaster. Send two stamps to N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars. (Adv.)

Why Water Won't Fry.

Why cannot we fry in water? Because water can only be heated to the boiling point, 212 degrees, and any additional heat does not increase its temperature. Two hundred and twelve degrees of heat will not brown the surface of anything. Fat, on the contrary, can be made much hotter, the temperature depending on the kind. There is a lesson here for the economical housewife. Don't stuff the stove with fuel when the vegetables, meat, etc., are already boiling. They cook no faster because of the increase of heat.

Dainty Butter Pats.

If you want your butter to look really inviting, have it done in tiny rolls, one for each person. You can buy the corrugated boards for making it up. Scald them thoroughly first and let them lie in cold water till you are ready to begin. Take a bit of butter about as big as a walnut, put it on one board, and with the other pat it down till it is about an eighth of an inch thick. Then roll it, place it on the butter dish, and do the next in the same way. In hot weather these should be thrown into salt and water if you want to make them some hours before using and only placed on the dish when wanted.

A Boy's Composition on Water.

Water is found everywhere, especially when it rains, as it did the other day, when our cellar was half full. Jane had to wear her father's rubber boots to get the onions for dinner. Onions make your eyes water, and so does horse-radish, when you eat too much. There is a good many kinds of water in the world—rainwater, soda-water, holy-water and brine. Water is used for a good many things. Sailors use it to go to sea on. If there wasn't any ocean the ships couldn't float and they would have to stay ashore. Water is a good thing to fire at boys with a squirt and to catch fish in. My father caught a big one the other day, and when he hauled it up it was an eel! Nobody could be saved from drowning if there wasn't any water to pull them out of. Water is first-rate to put out fires with. I love to go to fires and see the men work at the engines. This is all I can think about water—except the flood.—Industrial School Gem.

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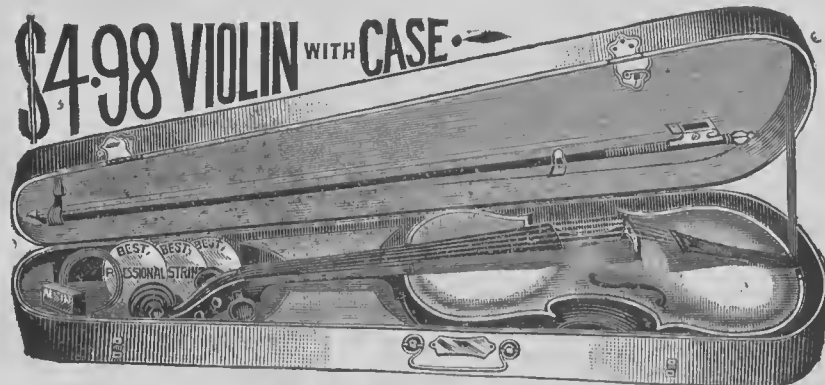
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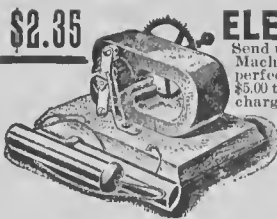
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Send us your name, address, and express office, and we will send this Electric Machine for examination. When it arrives, test it thoroughly, and if found perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to Batteries regularly sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00, pay the express agent our special bargain price, \$2.35 and express charges, and you will have one of the finest batteries ever made. This is a genuine Magneto-Electric Generator, with permanently magnetized field, armature wound with over 100 feet of silk insulated wire, German Silver Current Regulator, polished hardwood base and nickel-plated electrodes attached with insulated conductor cords. It is well constructed, all parts perfectly made and handsomely finished. There are no chemicals needed. The first cost is the only cost. It never wears out. Easy to operate—a child can use it. You simply hold the electrodes in the hands or apply them to any part of the body, turn the crank and a strong current of Electricity is generated, which can be suited to the most delicate disease that Electricity will not either cure or greatly relieve. It affords instant relief in cases of Apoplexy, Meningitis, Paralysis, Neuralgia, and all other nervous affections, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, etc., etc. Cure yourself and save big Doctor's Bills. Our Battery is also a great entertainer. You can have no end of fun with it giving shocks to your friends, a dozen of them at a time if you like, and performing other amusing and instructive electrical experiments. Full instructions for medical and other uses sent with each Battery. Remember, you don't pay one cent till you see it. Order to-day. **JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 824, Toronto.**

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